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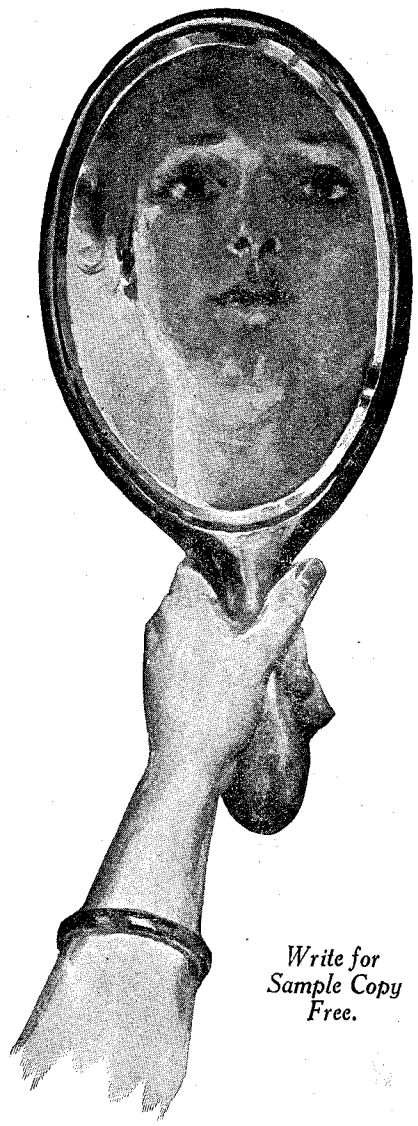

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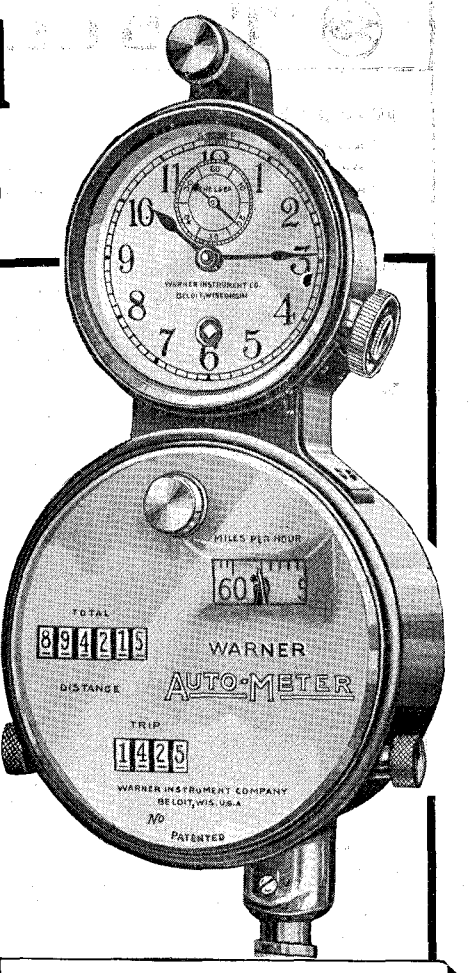

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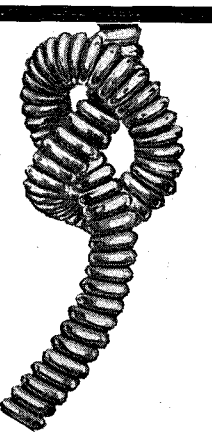

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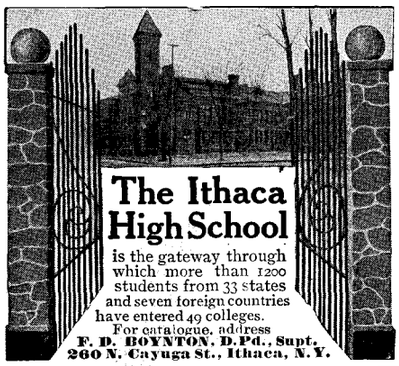

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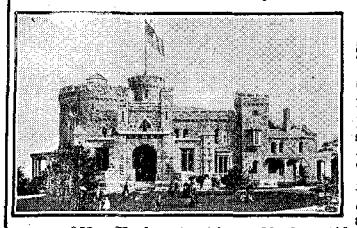

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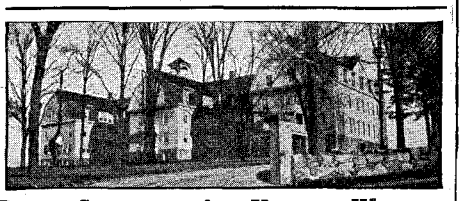

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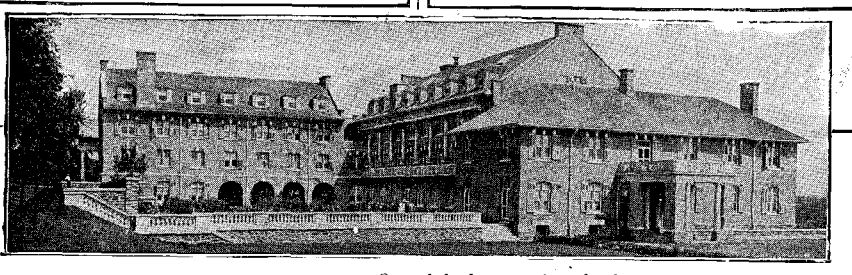

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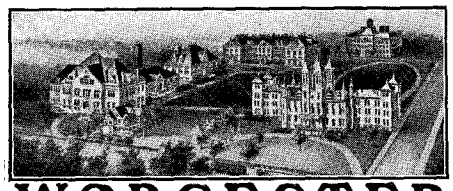

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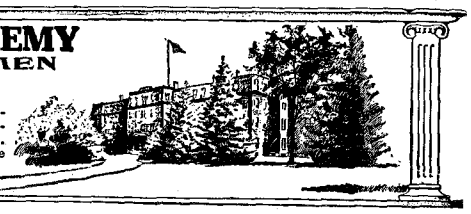

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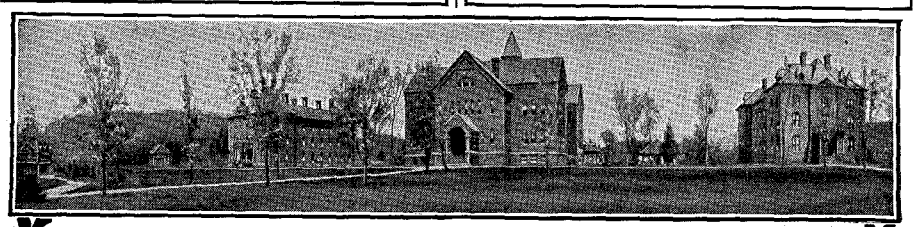

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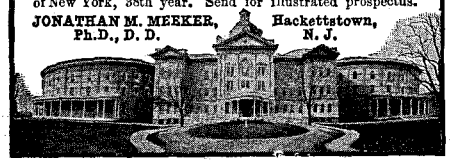

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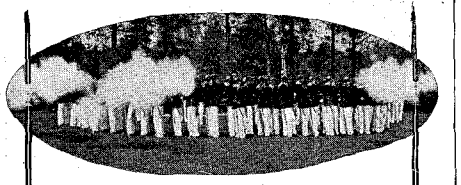

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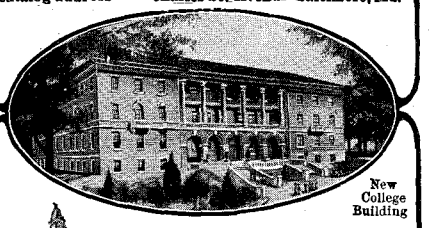

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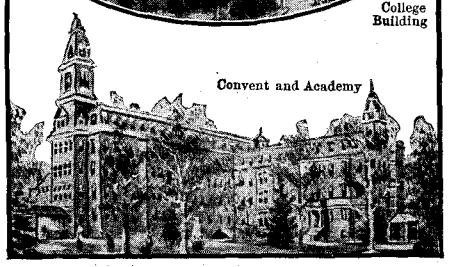

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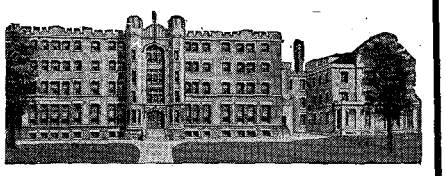

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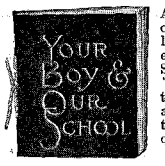

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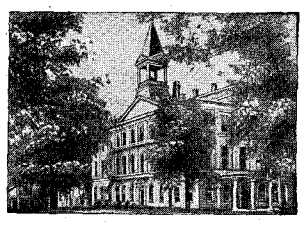

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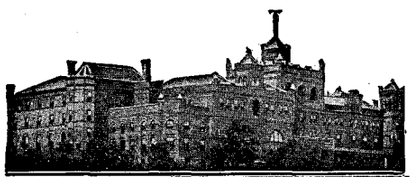

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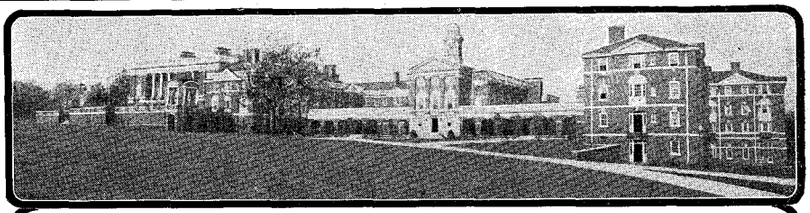

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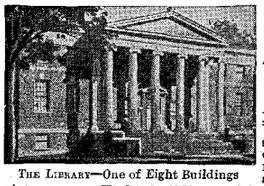

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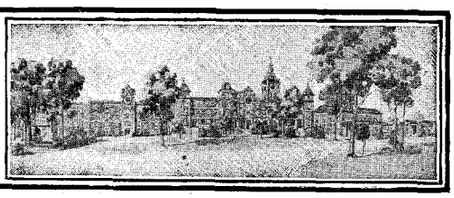

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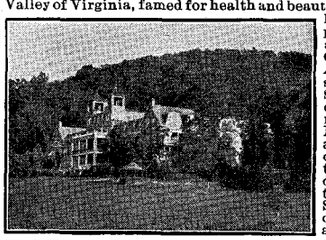

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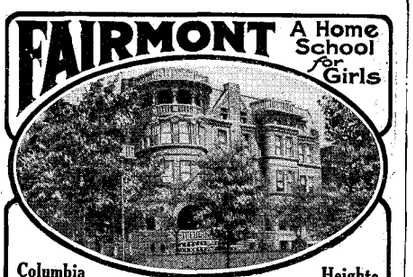

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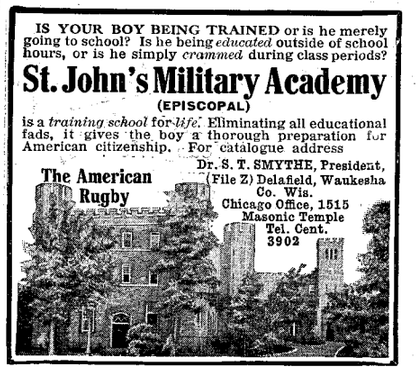

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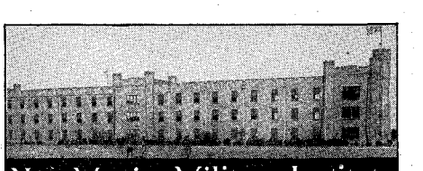

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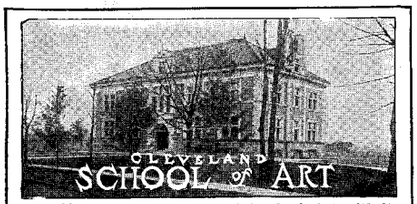

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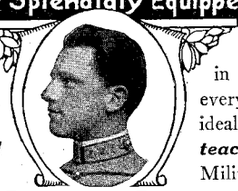

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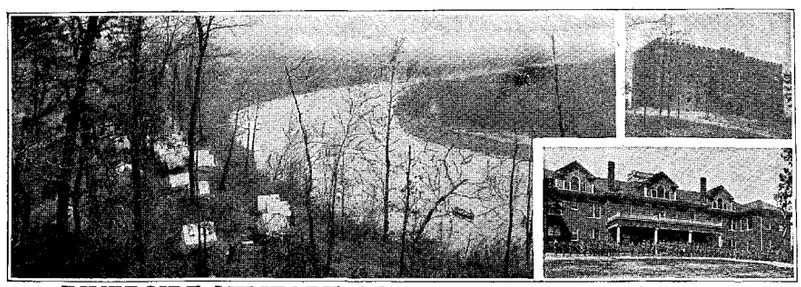

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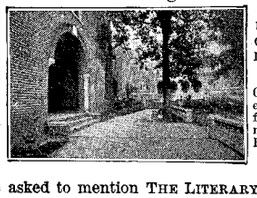

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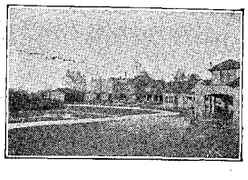

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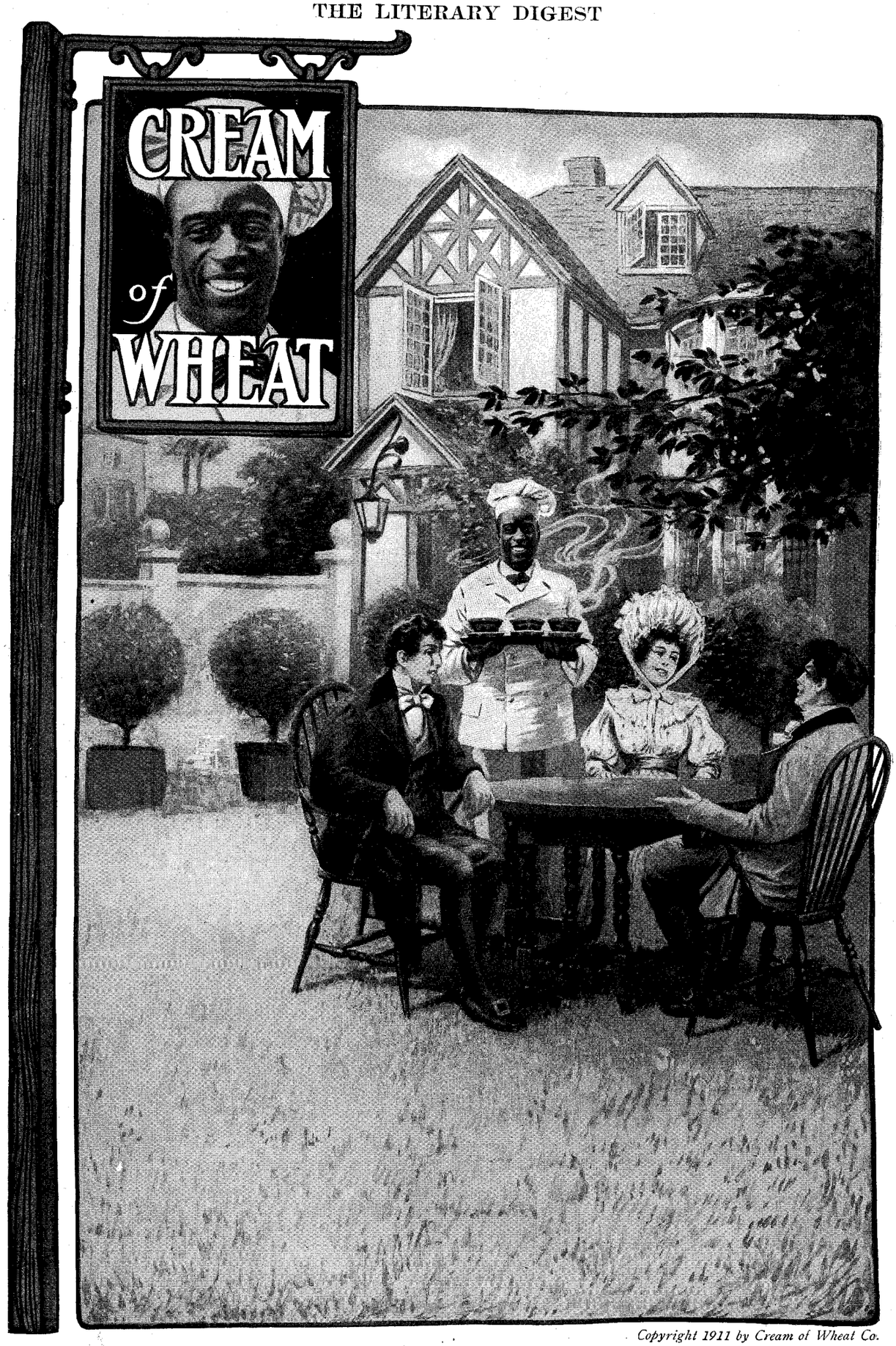

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAFT'S CHANCES IN 1912

A NUMBER of things have combined lately to make President Taft's renomination in 1912 appear to many a practical certainty. Colonel Roosevelt's emphatic assertion that he would regard his own nomination in 1912 as a "calamity," the rumored mustering out of the anti-Taft Progressive Republican League, the winning over of some of the Senators who were looked upon as the body-guard of the La Follette Presidential boom, and the identification of the present Administration with such popular issues as Canadian reciprocity and unlimited arbitration, all combine, according to the prevailing opinion of the press, to this result. Among other factors mentioned as contributing to the same end are the Supreme Court decisions in the great trust cases. It will be remembered that during his first year in office President Taft said publicly, with characteristic frankness, that there were many signs that "this Administration is not popular." But now even the Democratic papers are testifying that the situation has undergone a substantial change. "Mr. Ballinger is gone, Aldrich is in retirement, and Mr. Taft instead of being in alinement with the foremost of the reactionaries still remaining in Congress, stands before the country as the leader of the progressive forces of his party, in sharp antagonism to men like Root and McCumber, and with La Follette and others of his ilk powerless for the time being to catch the ear of the country," remarks the Charleston (S.C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.), which adds that while "his reelection depends very largely upon whom the Democrats shall put forward to oppose him," his renomination "seems to be assured." "Politicians may not be with him but the Republican people are," comments the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* (Dem.), "and for that reason the President will be a formidable candidate against our nominee in the next election year." As the Phoenix *Arizona Democrat* (Dem.) sees it, Mr. Taft "will be renominated, but not reelected."

WILL HE BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

"Mr. Taft is stronger than he was, but his party is weaker than it was," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and the New York *World* (Dem.) agrees that "in his messages and speeches on Canadian reciprocity he has placed himself far in the lead of his party." And the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks:

"It is the Taft of the second year, solicitous that the Taft of the first year shall be forgotten, who will make the 1912 run. And whatever the rank and file, who have no hope of office, may do, the insurgent leaders, who do hope for office, will support him. What else is there to do? The Republican lack of Presidential timber is distressing. Possible candidates in opposition are eliminated already, with the exception of Mr. La Follette, and he is not likely to command as much support as he got in the convention of 1908."

A Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) throws further light on the situation in the following dispatch, which represents the President's mood as undergoing a change from resignation to optimism:

"Until a few weeks ago President Taft made no particular effort to conceal his belief that he was doomed to be a one-term President. The result of the November elections, the growing factional division in Republican ranks, the wide-spread criticism to which he and his Administration had been subjected in the press, and the 'hoodoo' which seemed to follow everything he did, combined to make him believe that he would not win the indorsement of a second term. At that time he thought he would be renominated, because he could not for the life of him see why any other man should offer himself for the sacrifice which seemed inevitably pending.

"But altho the Chief Executive thus resolved to accept the nomination if tendered him, because he believed it his duty to lead the forlorn hope, and, having thus resolved, dismissed the matter and proceeded about the business of the Presidency; yet he now awakens to find his prospects of success materially improved.

"The great fight President Taft has made for Canadian reciprocity, in opposition to the wishes of practically his entire party, and the most determined opposition of some of the most prominent members of it, has given the country a new

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impression of his character and ability. Those closest to the President insist that whatever credit the Democrats get out of the reciprocity agreement if passed will be secondary to that which will go to President Taft. His hand has guided the progress of the agreement from its earliest conception, and

PESTERING HIM AGAIN.
Macauley in the New York *World*.

despite the overwhelming opposition of the representatives of both parties, he dared call Congress into extra session to ratify the work done.

"The courage shown by the President in this matter and his determination has undoubtedly helped to restore public confidence which, it must be frankly said, was sorely shaken by what was considered his weak submission to the powers which framed the Payne Tariff Law.

"It is not to be understood that the President and his friends are even yet confident of carrying the election next fall, but they are hopeful of doing so. They believe present prospects point to a fighting chance for the Republicans. But that means such a difference in the impressions held a few weeks ago, that they are fairly elated."

This Democratic correspondent declares, however, that in Washington the "best-informed men of both parties" still predict that the President "will be renominated by acclamation, but will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls."

"There is no doubt th t the country is reappraising Mr. Taft," thinks the Newark *News* (Ind.), which finds that since January last "he has, on the whole, been doing things the country likes and in ways the country respects." "There does not seem to be the slightest question at this time as to the action of the next Republican convention," says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which adds: "The party could not afford to reject Mr. Taft." To deny him an opportunity to run a second time "would be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Administration, and the party would not stand for that," declares the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.). "In spite of the incessant talk about a La Follette Presidential candidacy, it is to be observed that no formal announcement that he would oppose Mr. Taft in the National Convention has yet been made by the Wisconsin Senator," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which adds that some of the insurgent leaders, recognizing the practical impossibility of defeating the President's renomination, "are already preparing to take seats at the proper time in the commodious vehicle known to politics as the band wagon." And in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) we read:

"The main thing is that everybody now expects President Taft to be renominated, and that nobody expects Mr. Roosevelt to lead a movement against him, either before or after the Republican Convention.

"The chances that any President serving his first term will be nominated for another are very great. Since 1860 that rule has been almost unbroken. Hayes renounced a second term in advance, and Arthur, succeeding from the Vice-Presidency, was not named again, but every other President (excepting, of course, the murdered Garfield) has been nominated by his party a second time. The reasons for this lie in the nature of the case. No political party wishes to go before the country and confess that four years before it had made a prodigious mistake. . . . . .

"Concerning President Taft's own attitude his friends have left us in little uncertainty. . . . If he is now ready and even eager to be renominated next year, it does not follow that he is confident of election. His position is understood to be about as follows: If there is a possibility of success in the next Presidential struggle, he is entitled to it; while if the party prospects are so bad that neither he nor any other candidate can hope to win, then it is for him to shoulder the responsibility."

While the Republican press are equally ready to recognize in President Taft the party's logical candidate in 1912, they are somewhat reticent on the subject of his chances of reelection. "To-day the almost universal opinion is that Taft has 'made good,'" affirms the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), and the Progressive Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) declares that "there has never been the least possibility of preventing Taft's renomination from the day it became evident that Roosevelt would not lead off." "It is because of his independence of the extremists in both wings of the party that the rank and file recognize him as the real and logical party leader," explains the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.). "Everybody in his party is for him—except Senator Root," exclaims the Buffalo *News* (Rep.). According to some of the Washington correspondents, however, he has still other opponents within the party. Thus a dispatch to the New York *World* (Dem.) classifies Republican opposition to Mr. Taft's nomination as follows:

"The La Follette movement, backed by 'The Progressive Republican League.'

"The Illinois Republican State Committee, backed by Senator Lorimer."

Nobody seems to be worrying over Senator Lorimer's opposition, and the correspondents report the La Follette movement as suffering from defection if not disintegration. Thus a dispatch to the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) states positively that Senator Cummins, of Iowa, one of the mainstays of

AHEAD OF HIS PARTY.
Macauley in the New York *World*.

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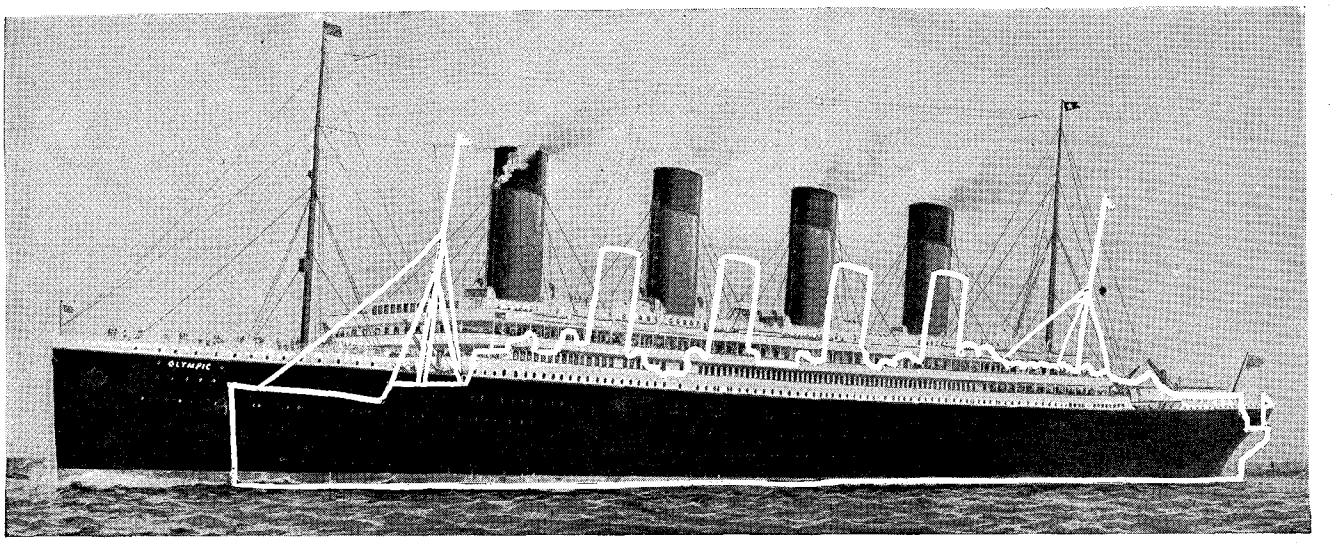

HOW THE "OLYMPIC" OVERSHADOWS THE "MAURETANIA."

The *Mauretania*, 762 feet long, till now the world's record ship in size, is shown in white outline against the new White Star liner, which is 882½ feet in length. The *Mauretania* has a displacement of 32,500 tons; the *Olympic*, 45,000 tons. But the *Olympic* has a speed of only 22 knots, while the *Mauretania* can easily exceed 25. Moreover, a new Cunarder, not yet launched, will exceed by 5,000 tons either the *Olympic*, or her sister ship, the *Titanic*. A new Hamburg-American liner will have the same displacement as the *Olympic*, but will be two feet shorter.

insurgency, "will do all he can in Iowa for the renomination of President Taft." This fact is regarded by the *Transcript's* correspondent as "the most momentous development in Republican politics that could be imagined at this stage of the Presidential campaign." Another dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) states that five Progressive Senators have left the La Follette camp, and names them as follows: Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, Dixon of Montana, Brown of Nebraska, and Borah of Idaho. Other correspondents, however, reduce this number to two, and Senator Bourne is reported shocked at the "idiotic peanut politics" of those newspapers which would "mislead the people by conveying the idea that there will be no protest to the renomination of President Taft." Many Republican papers agree that something has taken the wind from the sails of the Insurgent craft, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points out that this something is the Canadian reciprocity agreement. Thus—

"When President Taft announced that he had made a compact which would open the way to freer trade with Canada and also be of permanent benefit in cementing friendly relations between this country and the Dominion, the Progressives had the chance of a lifetime to prove that they were really progressive. But because of exaggerated fears of offending local interests, they decided to eat all their former professions and oppose Canadian reciprocity as involving too great a surrender of the benefits of protection. Instead of real salvationists they proved to be only ordinary politicians working for a livelihood. They discredited themselves and alienated the moral support which they had gained in opposing the Payne Law and which constituted their real political capital."

As to Colonel Roosevelt's attitude toward Taft's renomination, practically all the papers interpret his declaration that he will not himself be a candidate as equivalent to a promise to support the President. Their recent cordial meeting in Baltimore strengthened this view, in spite of the Colonel's vigorous characterization of the story that he had pledged such support as "an unqualified falsehood." "His refusal to run is the strongest kind of indirect indorsement of Taft," says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.), and this opinion is shared by such papers as the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the St. Joseph *News Press* (Ind.), and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). Nevertheless, declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "all signs point to 1912 as a Democratic year," and the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.) agrees that only by going before the people with "a nearly superlative record" can the Republican party win back the voters who have already left it.

THE SENATE VOTES TO MAKE ITSELF POPULAR

HAVING resisted for more than a quarter of a century the growing demand that its members be elected by the people instead of by the legislatures of the several States, the United States Senate last week signalized its surrender by more than a two-thirds vote in favor of a Constitutional amendment providing for this radical reform. While the House has repeatedly voted for such an amendment, the Senate never even allowed the question to come to a vote until the closing session of the last Congress, preferring to smother it quietly in committee. The fact, however, that it came within four votes of the necessary two-thirds at the last session, served to prepare the country for the Senate's action of last week. But altho the movement for the election of Senators by direct popular vote has now passed the biggest obstacle, its friends and foes alike declare that there are still pitfalls in its path. Chief among these are the possibility that the House and the Senate may fail to "get together" on the proposition in conference—their respective amendments now differing slightly in form—and the further possibility that, if approved by Congress in the form in which it passed the Senate, it will be rejected by many of the Southern legislatures. The amendments as they come from the two branches differ in this: the House resolution confers on the State legislatures final authority to prescribe the "times, places, and manner" of holding elections for Senators, while the Senate resolution retains for Congress the power it now has "at any time by law [to] make or alter such regulations." The difficulties born of this difference are thus set forth by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"Now the matter passes into the hands of a conference committee. When the joint resolution was being considered by the House a motion to make it read as the Senate has made it was lost by sixty-odd votes. If the House were to refuse to accept the substitute, which is among the possibilities, and the Senate should be determined to stand by it, there would be a deadlock. If the Senate were to accede, it would be more difficult to get a two-thirds' vote for the amendment in that body.

"If the House were to yield, and the amendment as submitted to the States retained the power of Congress to regulate the time and manner of electing Senators, there are State legislatures which would refuse to ratify it. They would be Southern legislatures, influenced by an irrational fear of the use of that power to serve party ends. From present indications there would not be enough of those legislatures to defeat the

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amendment, but they might get aid in other quarters. The legislatures of no Northern or Western State would be affected by arguments which would be effective in Georgia or Mississippi, but legislatures are sometimes extremely tricky. When it came to a question of surrendering the cherished and sometimes profitable power of electing Senators one branch would ratify and the other might hang the matter up."

It would be better, thinks this Chicago paper, "If Congress were to submit the amendment to conventions of the States instead of to their legislatures," since in this way there would be quicker action, "and men elected by the people for the purpose of passing on the question at issue would represent their sentiments more accurately than any legislature."

As fathered by Senator Borah (Rep.) the Senate resolution was the same as the one approved by the House, the difference being due to an amendment introduced by Senator Bristow (Rep.) and opposed by all the Democratic Senators except one. While many of the Washington correspondents declare that the Bristow amendment may wreck the reform by estranging Democratic, and particularly Southern Democratic, support, they do not make very clear why this cry of Federal usurpation should be raised over the proposal to let Congress retain a power it has always possest. On this point the New York *Globe* (Rep.) remarks:

"A most energetic attempt has been made to spread the notion that the Senate resolution would confer on Congress power over the suffrage laws of the States not now existent. The 'grandfather' clauses, it is said, are menaced, and in behalf of their maintenance Southern members of Congress are asked to defeat the resolution as a whole. This assertion is pure invention. The amendment passed by the Senate distinctly provides that 'the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for election of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.' The States prescribe the voting qualifications with respect to their legislatures, and, so prescribing, they would establish the qualifications of Senatorial electors. The Constitutional provision with respect to participation in a Senatorial election would thus be identical with the Constitutional provision governing participation in the election of Representatives. All that could be done by Congress, if it so desired, would be to establish common rules as to time, place, and manner of holding the election. As to who and what persons would vote on the elections the Federal Government would have no power. In States where the suffrage is at present legally limited, it would be limited as much in the future as now. It would be wholly within the power of the States subject to the restrictions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, to make such suffrage laws as they please, and these laws would be binding."

Yet John Temple Graves in a Washington dispatch to the New York *American* (Ind.) speaks of Senator Bristow's "unnecessary and therefore treasonable amendment" as a serious setback to "the greatest measure of real popular reenthronement which has been presented in this generation." Mr. Graves adds the opinion, however, that the prospect of direct elections is "by no means gloomy," and the correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) reports that the fight of a quarter century seems won. "If the Bristow amendment contains the dynamite its opponents claim," remarks the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "it does not appear on the surface." The New York *World* (Dem.), however, fears this amendment "may postpone indefinitely a reform which the people seem to have very much at heart," and deplores it the more because "there is no pronounced demand for national control of elections in the States." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), while it characterizes the Bristow amendment as "undesirable," nevertheless finds cause for gratification in the fact that "the current Congressional session will probably write into the fundamental law a popular right the nation demands irrespective of partizanship or geography." The Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* are among the other Democratic papers which think that the present form of the Senate resolution will be offensive to the Southern States, while on the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) is convinced that "these apprehensions rest upon very slender foundation."

If there should be any hitch now, thinks the New York *American* (Ind.), the people "will insist upon the summoning of a Constitutional Convention"; they "can no longer be denied." And the consensus of editorial opinion seems to be that nothing can now prevent the advent of this reform, altho many things may delay it. "The people are to have the choosing of their Senators, and that before many more are chosen," confidently declares the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal* (Agricultural), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declares that the radical movement of the times "can boast in this result of a sane and important victory." The Springfield paper goes on to say:

"The change will not insure us against the election of unworthy or merely rich men to the United States Senate. But it will make the power of money and of moneyed interests and of political machines far less effective than they have been in controlling these elections. It is a comparatively easy matter for such influence to work successfully among a small number of men assembled away from the people they are supposed to represent. It is a vastly more difficult matter for the same influences to work successfully among the whole electorate of a State for a Senatorial result in their own peculiar interest. We shall at all events get a Senate by this change which is more representative of the States and their people and more directly responsible to the people; and we shall accordingly have a more Democratic Government than we have had, and this is an end to which we are destined and which is to be desired."

The public sentiment which could force this reform through the Senate, remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "is irresistible," and the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) declares that the Senate vote "marks an epoch in the history of the Republic." To the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) it appears that "something will be lost as well as gained by electing Senators direct," but that "the gain will much exceed the loss." To quote further:

"If it somewhat weakens in the Senate the conservatism of deliberation and conscience, it will almost wipe out there the conservatism of selfish interest, which is rooted in the indirections of the present mode of election. Parties will have to name Senatorial candidates as openly and as carefully as they now name gubernatorial candidates. The six-year term and the Senate's tradition should assure to that body all the conservatism the country requires."

Hostile to the direct election of Senators, but apparently resigned to the idea that the change is inevitable, we find such influential papers as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.), and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.). "We have never found, in argument or experience, any sufficient reason for believing that the proposed new process would yield as good results on the whole as the existing method has yielded," says the New York *Tribune*, and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* insists that—

"The acknowledged evils attending the election of Senators by legislatures are trivial compared with others that will characterize the new system if it ever goes into force. Bribery, instead of being concentrated, when committed at all, where it can be reached and handled, like a plague in quarantine, will be diffused and scattered throughout the electorate, and new forms of it will make their appearance. There is nothing in the alleged reform that will make honest men out of rogues."

Other papers remind us that even if the resolution emerges intact from conference it will still require the indorsement of three-fourths of all the State legislatures to make it of Constitutional effect and that it will take at least two years to get this number of ratifications.

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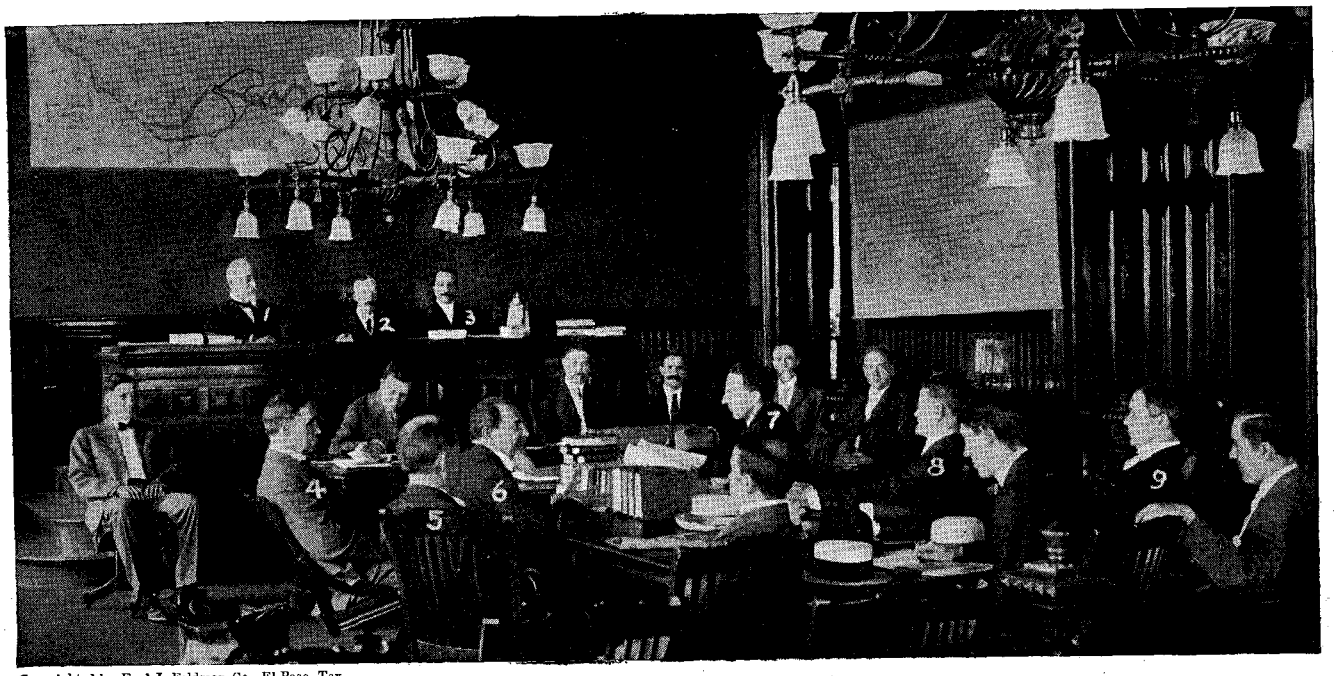

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SETTLING THE LATEST MEXICAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

This court of arbitration has been sitting at El Paso, Texas, for a month, listening to arguments over the ownership of a strip of land in El Paso, inhabited by 6,000 people and valued at $7,000,000, which has shifted from the Mexican to the American side of the Rio Grande by the changing bed of the stream. On Thursday of last week the arbitrators awarded all accretions prior to 1864 to the United States and all since that time to Mexico. Both sides are reported dissatisfied with this award. In the picture are seen the three arbitrators: (1) Gen. Anson Mills (U. S.); (2) Eugene Lafleur (Canada); and (3) Fernando Beltram y Puga (Mexico). The Mexican counsel are Messrs. White (4), Thurmond (5), and Casasus (6). The American counsel are Messrs. Dennis (7), Grant (8), and Burges (9). A map of the district in dispute hangs behind the arbitrators.

JEWISH PRESS ON ARMY PREJUDICE

THE REJOICING in the Jewish press over President Taft's prompt squelching of anti-Semitism in the Army is somewhat tempered by regret that such action should be necessary in this land and at this day. These editors—and the daily press of the country almost unanimously agree with them—view Colonel Garrard's attempt to bar the promotion of a Hebrew tailor's son as a disgraceful exhibition of race prejudice and official snobbery. Some even go so far as to say that he should be summarily dismissed from the service.

In condemning this act, *The American Hebrew* (New York) finds it "difficult to speak in terms of moderation" and can not see how Colonel Garrard himself could justify it. As for Bloom's being a Jew, we are reminded that "both the military and the naval services have had their full quota of Jewish officials, and there has never heretofore been a suggestion such as that made by Colonel Garrard." Only in such countries as Germany, Rumania, and Russia has the doctrine been established "that the Jew's social status is such as to prohibit his holding office in the Army." But his father is a tailor at the Army post. What of it?

> "The people of the United States have not felt themselves degraded when the Presidency was occupied in turn by a rail-splitter, a tailor, and the driver of a canal-boat team. It will not take them long to establish the fact that a calling which does not disqualify for the Presidency is likewise no disqualification for an official position in the Army."

While Colonel Garrard's conduct ought to bring him to trial by court-martial in the opinion of *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), "it is perhaps too much to hope that a tribunal of his fellow officers would convict him of a misdemeanor of which many of them, perhaps with less outspokenness, have been guilty." As it stands, President Taft has "vindicated the essential democratic and unprejudiced character of our institutions," and has held up Col. Joseph Garrard before the country "as conspicuously deficient in the essentials required of any American Army officer and gentleman," so this writer feels "that no further action is needed in the case of Private Frank Bloom."

In this "disgraceful incident," following not long after the so-called "snubbing" of Miss Beers at Annapolis, *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg) sees the coming establishment of a "military aristocracy and caste in this country." The "irritating military arrogance which prevails to such a degree in Germany and France seems to have obtained a foothold." This is wrong, for "armies are not created, and the people are not taxed to maintain them so that a military aristocracy shall be created." Such things, remarks the like-minded Chicago

ARMY SNOB
Garrard's Revised Constitution of the U.S.
1. All men are not created free and equal.
2. Army officers must [illegible]
McCUTCHEON

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE ANTI-SEMITIC ARMY OFFICER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Israelite, are bringing the Army into disrepute with the people, so that the Government is now confronted with a "well-nigh hopeless task" in maintaining the numerical strength of the ranks.

The public service rendered by the President will react beyond

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the ranks of the national forces, observes *The Jewish Advocate* (Boston). It explains:

"The Jews in Prussia are fighting against the unwritten law that deprives them of a commission in the Army. And if the information that has reached us from time to time is accurate, the Jews in the Massachusetts State Militia have found it equally hard to get the reward due to merit."

COLONEL GARRARD,

Who was reprimanded by the President for giving expression to race prejudice in an official document.

The facts which have aroused these protests from the Jewish press are, briefly: Private Frank Bloom, after several years' service in the Army, took and failed to pass an examination leading to a lieutenancy. In some manner the papers were seen by an outsider, and the following indorsement thereon by Bloom's superior officer, Col. Joseph H. Garrard, was made public:

"The applicant is a son of Mr. Joseph A. Bloom, of Jewish persuasion, who is now, and has been for a number of years, a tailor at this post. His associates, as far as I know, and that of his family, have been with enlisted men and their families, and have been respectable. The young man is undoubtedly honest and upright, ambitious, and probably deserving, but for the reasons stated I would not desire him in my command as an officer and a social and personal associate. The presence of the applicant's family at a military post would be subversive of discipline, and their probable treatment a source of mortification to them and frequent cause of trouble to commanding officers. From an experience of many years, I have found, except in few cases, few communities where Jews are received as desirable social associates."

When the matter was brought to the notice of the President, he directed the Secretary of War to examine the records in the case, and to see that the young private had another chance. In this letter Mr. Taft asserted that "the statements made by Colonel Garrard are not true with reference to the standing that Jews have in this country," and he exprest his resentment that any officer should "permit himself in an official document to give evidence of such unfounded and narrow race prejudice as that contained in this indorsement." Secretary Dickinson explained in reply that tho Private Bloom's disqualification was in no way influenced by Colonel Garrard's remarks, he would, nevertheless, be given a chance to take the final examination in September. The reprimand issued from the White House was worded as follows:

"The President directs the Secretary of War to inform Colonel Garrard that his attitude in this matter is strongly disapproved as contrary to the ideals and principles of this country.

"Colonel Garrard has been told that he had not the moral right to exert influence in his official position to bar the advancement of a courageous and efficient young man simply because that man was of Jewish race; that such procedure indicates not only prejudice that should not be found in an officer of his position and experience, but amounts to a failure to justify and fairly consider the merits and claims of the applicant, as shown by his efficient service and excellent standing in the mental examinations.

"Colonel Garrard has been admonished to avoid a repetition of the action taken in this case."

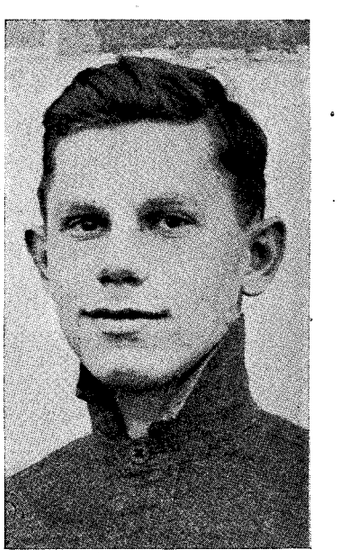
While Colonel Garrard still believes his position regarding Private Bloom's aspirations was fully justified, he does not resent the President's attitude in disciplining him. He says:

"He could do nothing else under the circumstances. Those papers belonged to the privileged correspondence of the Department, but when their text became public a public answer had to be made to what seemed to be a charge against Jews. I realize President Taft's position thoroughly."

PROBING A PENITENT TRUST

DESPITE the eloquent and moving protestations of the acting head of the Sugar Trust, that his company has purged itself of all the sins of the Havemeyer régime and now treads carefully in the straight and narrow path marked out for the "good trust," the Democratic probers will keep right on probing, it appears from the Washington dispatches. Indeed, as the Philadelphia *Record* observes, there seems to be a suspicion abroad that there is "not much difference between a converted trust and one that is still impenitent." As fruits meet for repentance, Vice-President Atkins brought forth in his testimony at Washington the American Sugar Refining Company's complete change of management and policy since 1908, and its partial retirement from the beet-sugar field. Last year, so he informed the Hardwick Committee, the trust manufactured only 42 per cent. of the sugar consumption of the country, as compared with 67 per cent. in 1887, the year of the original merger of refineries. Further bits of testimony that caused the committee to take notice were to the effect that more than half of the company's 19,000 stockholders are women, that the average amount of stock owned is 49 shares, and that the late H. O. Havemeyer held but 2,000 shares, controlling a $90,000,000 corporation with an investment of only $200,000.

That the former president of the corporation thus maintained his control is "astonishing." Yet, adds the Boston *Traveler*, he "seems to have been an adept at the great American game of bluff, and he succeeded for years in fighting off all opposition, stifling the demands for investigation which arose among directors and stockholders, and maintaining his supremacy by sheer bravado and force of will." Perhaps no less a factor in Havemeyer's success is indicated by a reply made by former Secretary C. R. Heike to a member of the Hardwick Committee—"He never talked much." The big fact shown by these revelations, according to the Boston paper, is that trust misdeeds are generally attributable to a single man, or group of men, who may not even hold a majority of stock. Thus, in the case of the Sugar Trust, "thousands of honest stockholders have suffered the obloquy of the dishonest deeds of the man or little group of men who controlled the company and hid their deeds and methods from the eyes of those whom they represented." Lucky is the Sugar Trust in having "safe in the grave, beyond the reach of subpenas, a man on whom all the crimes of the trust may safely be blamed," thinks the New York *Call*, but others are still living, and the investigators are reminded by the New York *World* that "the Sugar Trust did not perish with its creator."



PRIVATE BLOOM.

Declared by Colonel Garrard unfit for a commission because he is a Jew and the son of a tailor.

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THE SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATORS.

The members of the special committee of the House of Representatives which is conducting an inquiry into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company are, sitting at the table, from the reader's left to right: John E. Raker (Dem., Cal.), Finis J. Garrett (Dem., Tenn.), Thomas W. Hardwick (Dem., Ga.), Chairman; Asher C. Hinds (Rep., Me.), George R. Malby (Rep., New York), Edmond H. Madison (Rep., Kans.).

In conducting the investigation now under way, say the Washington correspondents, the House Committee on Expenditure in the Treasury Department will cooperate with the special sugar investigating committee headed by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia. Vice-President Atkins, former Secretary C. R. Heike, a convicted "man higher up," and other prominent sugar men have testified, while many more will be called upon. Even the venerable head of the Mormon Church has been subpenaed and at least one member of the Hardwick Committee expects to learn from President Smith something definite about the relations of the Latter-Day Saints and the Sugar Trust. Some idea of the iniquities charged up to this corporation may readily be gathered from the following list of offenses, of which, according to the New York *World*, "sworn testimony taken in court and during legislative investigations" has shown the trust to have been guilty:

"1. Bribing political committees of both parties.
"2. Seeking to influence United States Senators by stock tips and other financial transactions.
"3. Accepting rebates in violation of the Interstate Commerce Law.
"4. Stealing from the United States Government through weighing frauds.
"5. Conspiring to ruin independent sugar-refiners.
"6. Violating persistently the Sherman Antitrust Law.
"7. Using short-weight scales.
"8. Blacklisting grocers who handled independent sugar.
"9. Importing cheap contract labor.
"10. Violating factory and health laws."

No matter how sinful the past may have been, the trust has reformed, is, in effect, the reply of Mr. Atkins. The first witness to take the stand and the only one to give any significant testimony during the first week of the inquiry, he disclaimed any knowledge of acts for which the earlier Havemeyer management was responsible. Indeed, in those days, he declared, even large stockholders were unable to secure information as to the business the company was doing:

"I often tried to get it, but they always turned me off good-naturedly. They never published any report. We knew they were doing a good business, because the dividends were always paid."

Such conditions, when taken in connection with the Government prosecutions, led the New England stockholders, 18,000 in number and then comprizing 63 per cent. of the whole body, to obtain control of the management in 1910. Since then the American Sugar Refining Company has conducted its business in an open and reasonable manner, if we are to believe this official. He proceeded to relate the history of the corporation, adding little to what has often appeared in the press. A few of the more salient facts of his further testimony may be summed up briefly:

The American Sugar Refining Company's stock is scattered all over the globe with 19,359 holders in 1910. The average holding is 49 shares, and more than 9,500 holders own ten shares or under. During the past year the company manufactured about 42 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States, while the beet-sugar companies manufactured 14 per cent. Of the 21 sugar-cane refineries in this country, the trust owns seven and has a stock interest in four. It owns stock in 33 out of 68 beet-sugar factories. "While in 1900 the American refined about 67.3 per cent. of the sugar consumed in the United States; in 1909 only 43.14 per cent.; in 1910, 42.14 per cent."

Questioned about the tariff on sugar, Mr. Atkins gave it as his opinion that a reduction of duties might lower prices, while a complete removal of the tariff on imports of raw refined sugar would ruin the beet-sugar industry and cripple Louisiana cane-producers, but would not endanger the existence of the American Sugar Refining Company.

From other witnesses the committee members learned much about the formation of the American Sugar Refining Company, the processes of rebating, and the buying of refineries in order to dismantle them or shut them down. The chief object of the combination was declared to be economy in production, but the desirability of eliminating competition was also admitted.

The story of beet sugar was "charmingly told" in the course of the all-day examination of Vice-President Henry T. Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar Company, if we may credit a New York *Times* dispatch. This leading beet-sugar manufacturer denied any connection between his company and the Havemeyer concern, except for a selling-agreement, which lasted from 1902 to 1905. The trust, he declared, does not control more than 20 per cent. of the beet-sugar industry, and "there is no such thing as a restraint of trade between the beet-sugar people and the other people." About one-fifth of the sugar used in this country is beet sugar, according to Mr. Oxnard, and "custom" keeps its price slightly below that of the cane product.

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NEW YORK'S SUBWAY SOLUTION

THE TOUCHING picture of Father Knickerbocker helpless in the grip of a gigantic traction trust will lose much of its pathos, many of the editors are pointing out, if the plan submitted to the Board of Estimate by the Transit Committee goes into effect. According to this plan the subway award is divided between the two rival companies, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit being allowed to enter Manhattan by the Broadway route, and the other routes being so allotted that a certain element of competition is assured. If either company rejects any or all of the lines proposed for its use, those lines are to be offered to the other company. And if neither company accepts the terms, the city is to proceed with the building of a subway system of its own—the Triborough—and is to advertise for an operator without delay. The two companies have a limited time in which to decide whether or not they will accept the terms proposed by the Committee. These terms, as they relate to the general operation of both companies, are thus summarized in the New York *World*:

"That the fare for a continuous ride over any part of the system operated by one operator, including transfers, shall be 5 cents; that all contracts for operation shall be for forty-nine years from the date of beginning operation, except that the term for the bridge loop shall be for twenty years with a twenty-year renewal; that the city retains the right to take over the lines at the end of ten years or any time thereafter on payment of the company's cost, plus 15 per cent. and the reasonable value of the equipment; and the city may pay the recapture price itself or arrange for a second operator to pay it."

The plan calls for a total expenditure of $267,000,000—$141,000,000 of which is paid by the city—and it will take four years to complete the proposed lines. "The period of bluff and bluster on the part of the traction companies draws to a close," remarks the New York *Globe*, which thinks that the outlook is now bright, "not merely for rapid-transit extensions, but for the settlement of the city's rapid-transit problem for a generation." To quote further:

"Teeth are present in the subway report and they are sharp. If the Interborough refuses, then an enlarged offer is to be made to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. If this, in turn, is declined, then the city will build for itself and perhaps operate. The effect of such competition on the income of the existing companies is easily predictable. A municipal line would not be operated with the primary purpose of making all the possible money. When a private company has to meet a public one in business rivalry it is ordinarily most disastrous to the private concern. The manager of every public-service corporation knows what is likely to happen if his rival has behind it the taxing power."

"Never up to this moment has a better plan been proposed by anybody," declares the New York *Times*, which goes on to say:

"If any strap-hanger is weary of strap-hanging, and if any flat-dweller is desirous of a home of his own, or for a cheaper and better flat than present conditions allow him, the thing to do is to rally to the support of the report."

No less approving is the tone of the city press generally, on both sides of the bridge. "While the committee does not believe in 'wasteful competition' in subway operation," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "it has provided for a very effective kind of competition," and "there is no danger in predicting that the report itself will long be looked back to as a great landmark along the road which New York has painfully traveled toward rapid transit." But the New York *Press* reminds us that this report of the committee is "not the award of contracts" but merely "the city's reply to the proposals of the two companies"; and it confesses that it has "no very high hopes that the satisfactory solution will ever come until the city begins digging subways itself."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DIAZ is a man of parts. Foreign parts at present.—*Chicago News.*

DIAZ departed with all lost save $26,000,000.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHAT Mexico now needs more than anything else is a "back-to-the-farm" movement.—*Richmond News Leader.*

METHODIST ministers are not the only ones who might come in on the charge of contempt for the Cincinnati judge who freed Boss Cox.—*Louisville Post.*

IT looks now as if Tammany will be able to glance back upon the legislative session with the cheerful reflection that nothing has been lost save honor.—*New York Evening Post.*

NO doubt this hot weather makes trust officials wonder whether the government would equip their cells with electric fans in case of a jail sentence.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

A LOT of trusts are hoping that "the light of reason" by which good and bad trusts are to be distinguished will be a one-candle-power affair instead of a search-light.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ACCEPTING Mr. Gary's explanation that the United States Steel Corporation is not a trust, but a dining-club, we still fail to see why the American people should pay the tips.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRESIDENT DE LA BARRA, in deciding on a pension plan, will be surprized at the number of injuries received during the insurrection at present overlooked even by the recipients.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"PART of the Tennessee Legislature is still blocking the wheels of government and outraging public sentiment by remaining outside of the State." (The professor will please play here something indicating envy and longing in Columbus.)—*Cleveland Leader.*

IF any trust can find a knothole in the Sherman law, the lumber trust should be able to.—*Boston Journal.*

THE new President of Nicaragua, who's also named Diaz, trusts the public will understand he has no connection with any rival establishment.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

TRINITY CHURCH in New York is saving souls, but losing money, says an exchange, and in New York we presume this is looked upon as a glaring fault.—*Detroit Free Press.*

COL. VON LIARLIARSKI, accused in Russia of forgery, is our candidate for the presidency of the Ananias Club, until the campaign opens.—*Washington Post.*

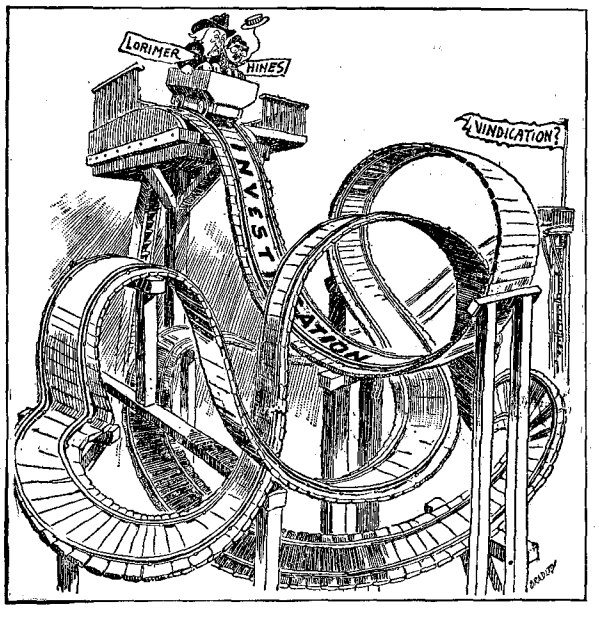
INQUIRY at the tobacco stores shows that the standard brands are selling at precisely the same prices as before the decision was rendered.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* is authority for the statement that in London 260,000 persons are living in six rooms. Must be very large apartments.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

A CAREFUL count of the change in our pockets discloses the fact that Standard Oil and the rest of the trusts continue to exercise their predatory benevolence in our vicinity.—*Houston Post.*

THE manner in which J. Pierpont Morgan is flitting from throne to throne leads one to suspect that he may be quietly laying his plans for a reasonable combination of monarchies.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WHEN asked about the Supreme Court decision, discretion made Mr. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, say he had "nothing to say": but he must have felt like a man in a barber chair with a mouth full of lather, who sees the bootblack trying to give to another customer his new Panama hat.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



THAT EMBARRASSING MOMENT WHEN YOU ALMOST WISH YOU HADN'T PLACED YOURSELF IN SUCH A POSITION.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WAR PROBLEMS OF THE AEROPLANE

WHILE OUR airmen, with a profound contempt for frontiers, are crossing plains, rivers, and mountains, and without any license or warrant can in this country pass from State to State, and in Europe from kingdom to kingdom, some are asking what will be the end of it all? The Paris *Temps* takes up, for example, the problem of the aeroplane in war. The question was brought up at the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. The *Temps* reminds us that by the decree of the Conference flying-machines were forbidden to use projectiles, and were allowed to be employed only for reconnaissance. In answer to this, it is urged that the Conference ought logically also to have forbidden any land forces firing on air-craft, even when they were employed for the military purpose of reconnoitering, exploring, or carrying dispatches. The Institute of International Law, which is a Parisian legal society whose services have frequently been claimed by the conferees at The Hague, has made another rule which is thus quoted:

"Aerial war is permissible, provided it is conducted in such a way as to do no more damage to a neutral population than war by land or sea."

On which the *Temps* comments as follows:

"This general formula will be difficult to put into practise. What it plainly shows is that the progress recently made in aviation has so far modified the opinion of international jurisconsults that, abandoning the position taken at The Hague, they hold it impossible to prohibit the employment of aerial fleets in the wars of the future, not only as vehicles of reconnaissance, but as instruments of combat. This opinion seems to us to be founded on justice and good sense. France, which is so rich in aviators, should be the first to indorse by proclamation a decree founded on this opinion."

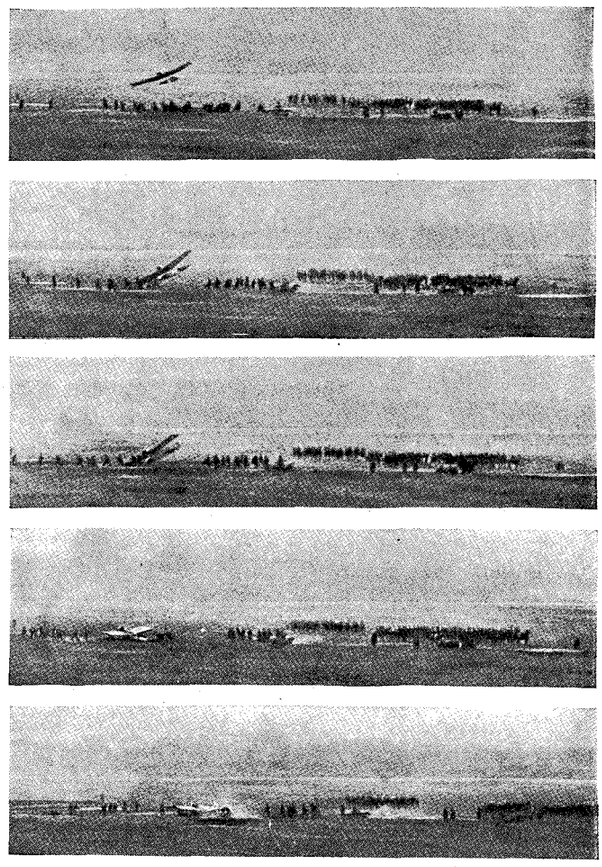
This view is also shared by the *Soleil* (Paris), which goes

DEATH—"What a pretty new weapon!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

further and thinks that the only practical use of an air-ship is in war. Men go to battle humming the song written by General Wolfe and sung by him the night before he took Quebec:

"Why, soldiers, why
Should we be melancholy boys,
Whose business 'tis to die?"

Only those "whose business 'tis to die" should trust their precious skins to an air-ship. And the writer goes on to dwell upon the possible exploits of the aeroplane by land and sea in



MOVING PICTURES OF THE ISSY TRAGEDY.

These views from a film of Pathé frères show the descent of the Train aeroplane which killed the French Minister of War and wounded the Premier, and the vain efforts of the party to escape.

war. By sea, it drops destruction at long distance upon warships. "You know how long-beaked birds of the air swoop down from a vast height to seize the small fish they have seen in the waters beneath them." "In the future armies on the march will be accompanied by a flock of mechanical birds searching with their eyes the neighboring country" with a view of showering death upon the foe. "Here, certainly, we have a new method of warfare which Hamilcar never foresaw, nor, hundreds of years afterward, Admiral Nelson."

But as a public or private conveyance the air-ship can never be of any use, this writer thinks. At best it is a mere toy, its use a sport, like prize-fighting and fox-hunting, in which men willingly risk all for the excitement or the prize. Thus we read:

"At the recent start for Madrid, at Issy, if the machine of Train had not been turned aside by a miracle, albeit with sufficiently disastrous results, it would have decapitated twenty cuirassiers. In fact, aviation is merely a field for acrobatic display. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that twenty may start from Paris on an excursion to Angoulême or Madrid, but how many will actually arrive? Perhaps three, perhaps one. Aviators have made no progress in the stability of their machines. Many of them disdain even the rules of prudence to which men like Wright and Farman bind themselves. . . . The exhibitions which aviators have taken part in are merely

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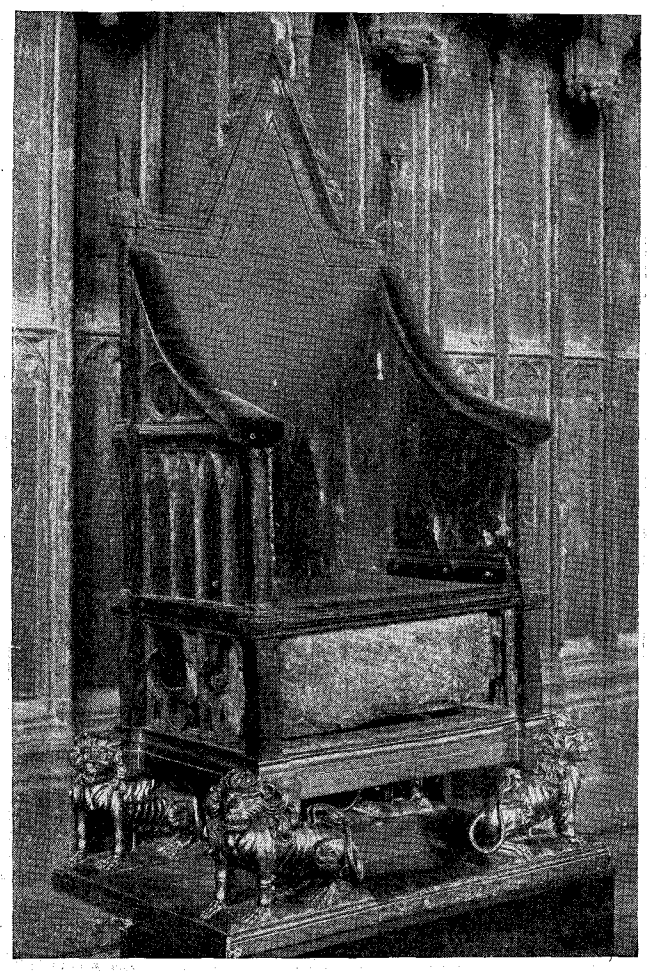
exhibitions of sport. There is no practical utility in them; *they do no more to promote perfection in general machinery* than the races at Longchamps do for improving the breed of horses. On the contrary, they rather retard the labors of mechanicians, who study more tedious but practical problems. . . .



THE CORONATION CHAIR AND "STONE OF SCONE."

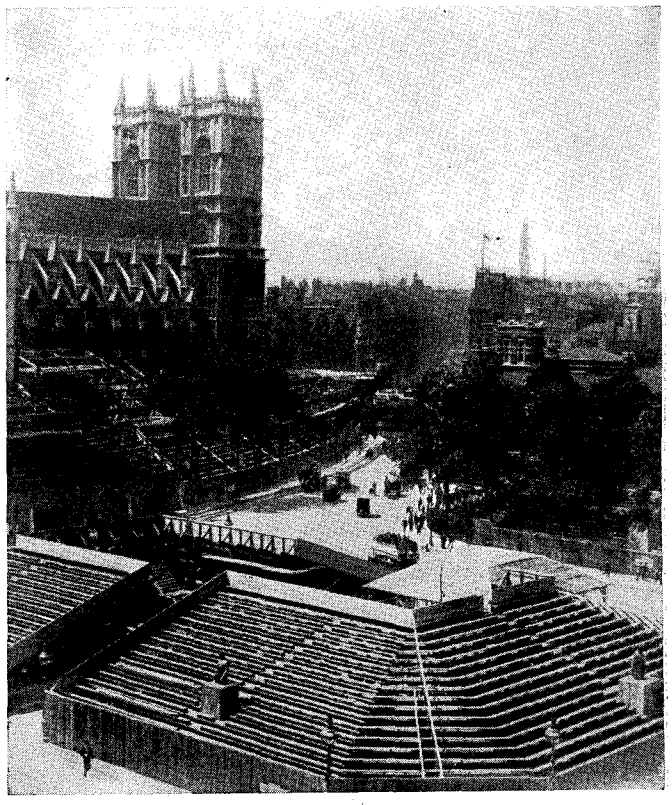
The "Stone of Destiny," or "Jacob's Pillow," was the seat in the Abbey of Scone, near Perth, Scotland, on which the Kings of Scotland were crowned. It was carried off by Edward I. of England on his conquest of Scotland in 1296, and set up in Westminster Abbey, and every British sovereign since that date has used it as a coronation seat.

"We are told that the aeroplane is likely to be a means of comfortable and rapid if not economical transportation. Already we should expect to see some fine morning a gigantic aerobus —what an elegant word!—sweeping through the interplanetary spaces. But there is nothing in all this. . . . We can not, we ought not, to dream of viewing the aeroplane as a vehicle of travel and rapid transit. And the reason is plain. There are too many risks, and too much expense involved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SWEET SINGER OF CANADA SINGS THE RECIPROCITY SONG BEFORE KING GEORGE. —*Toronto News.*

BRITAIN'S ASSENT TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE

THE GERMAN press have generally stigmatized the Monroe Doctrine as a specimen of American "arrogance." Yet the Kaiser's Government follows the policy of Monroe in its demand that France and Spain acquire no territory in Morocco, just as the British Government did eleven years ago when it checked the explorer Marchand, a lieutenant in the French Army, who was staking off, under the tricolor, a section of African territory that belonged to no other Power. The Monroe Doctrine extends similar protection over Latin America, and it is dawning on the minds of the civilized world as a necessary axiom of international politics. As such it has been officially indorsed by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. This shows a remarkable change of heart in the sixteen years since President Cleveland's Venezuela



SEATS FOR THE CORONATION PARADE AT $50 EACH.

message portended war with England over this very policy. The premiers of the Empire, the "Five Nations" as they are styled, have met in a conference the results of which it is too early to discuss. But at the dinners which form a sort of side show there have been many openings of hearts. It was at the Pilgrims' Dinner that the British Foreign Minister made explicitly the following memorable utterance:

"The Americans have a policy associated with the name of Monroe, the cardinal point of which is that no European or non-American nation should acquire fresh territory on the continent of America. If it be, as I think it must be, a postulate of any successful arbitration treaty of an extended kind that there should be no conflict, or possibility of conflict, between the national policies of the nations which are parties to it, the condition imposed by the Monroe Doctrine is assumed as between us."

As a matter of fact, says the London *Spectator*, the principle of this doctrine originated in the mind of one of the most brilliant British statesmen of the Georgian era, George Canning, who proposed that the United States and Great Britain should declare their support of South American independence as against the Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

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SCENE OF THE CORONATION.

Interior of Westminster Abbey, arranged for the crowning. In the center is the coronation chair, with the faldstool for the kneeling King. Directly behind it is the King's homage chair, where he receives the homage of the various orders after he is crowned. The Queen will sit at his left in a lower homage chair. At the reader's left is the chair and faldstool occupied by the Queen upon her arrival, at the beginning of the ceremony, and at the extreme left is seen the corner of the King's faldstool used upon his arrival. His chair is similar to the Queen's. In the left background is the chair for the Prince of Wales, with a chair for a Duke on either side. Behind them sit the Peers At the reader's right is the Bishops' Bench. This picture shows the arrangement at Edward's coronation, and the scene at the present ceremony is expected to be similar.

"Those who remember the history of its origin will not be in any doubt that Great Britain has the best of historical sanctions for recognizing it." This important and weighty organ thus comments on the utterance of the British Foreign Minister:

"We have never disguised the truth that the United States, in accepting this enormous responsibility, is maintaining a policy of extraordinary boldness and complexity. One is tempted sometimes to think that she does not appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, or that, half appreciating it, she continually and deliberately puts all thoughts of it away in the manner of an incorrigible optimist. To keep order in Mexico alone, for example, would tax all her military resources. We hold, therefore, that the United States should develop a naval and military strength equal to her undertakings or would be wise to abandon or modify the Monroe policy. 'The valor of ignorance,' as Gen. Homer Lea has called the American attitude in his well-known book, is apt to end in humiliation. Now, altho we recognize that the development of considerable military strength and the abandonment of the Monroe policy are, in the present circumstances, and may always continue to be, the only practical alternatives, we have always frankly hoped that the United States would not abandon the Monroe policy. We believe that it is for the peace of the world that she should insist on it. As things are, she can do this, as we have said, only by the strength of her arm. But if the present movement toward arbitration succeeded there might be a wide change in the play of political forces, and such an outcome as the maintenance of the Monroe policy *by consent* might be possible. We sincerely hope that such a possibility may be kept in view. Sir Edward Grey's definite recognition of the policy is a long step in that direction."

While not indulging in any idea that Germany would ever fall in with these views, *The Spectator* hopes that France, at any rate, will be brought to see their reasonableness, and remarks:

"Such a recognition could not, perhaps, be included in the Arbitration Treaty itself, but it could form the substance of a complementary understanding. The Monroe policy is not international law, and consequently could not be assumed to be such by the lawyers of the Hague Tribunal; but if good-will and the absence of all desires and motives for quarrel are—as they obviously and necessarily are—the basis of an Arbitration Treaty, the recognition of the Monroe policy would be perfectly easy for any nation which had reached the stage of arbitration with the United States. We have good hopes that France would admit this logic; her traditional friendship with the United States is the firm establishment of generations, and she has no wish nowadays to thrust a new Maximilian into Mexico. Her confidence in the United States is exceeded only by our own, for we take nothing but pride in the recollection that the Monroe policy was suggested by a British statesman."

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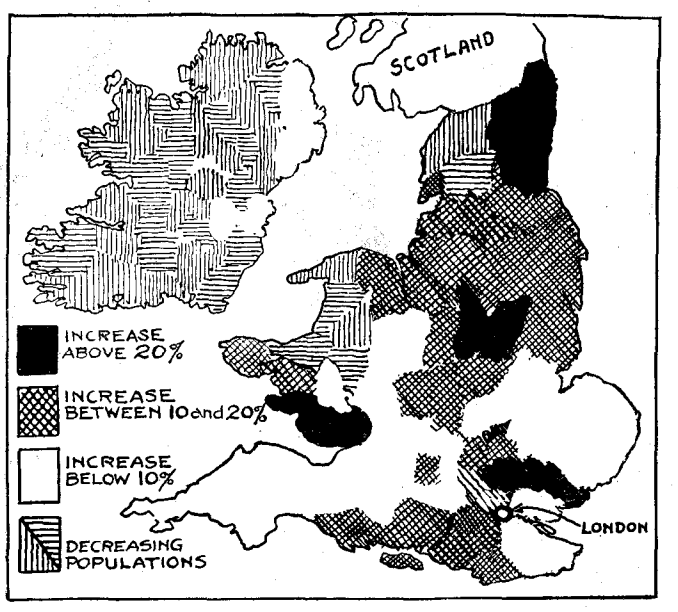
A "DECREASE OF INCREASE" IN BRITAIN

A CHEERFUL view of Great Britain's failure to keep up the pace of growth of population maintained in former years is manfully taken by some of the British press. The census returns just published by the Registrar-General show that the entire population of the United Kingdom amounts to 45,216,741. In 1901 it was 32,527,843, and if the rate of increase previous to 1901 had continued, George V. would have on his coronation day some 422,000 more subjects in the British Isles than he actually finds there. The rate of increase in England and Wales has fallen from the 12.17 per cent. between 1891 and 1901, to 10.91 per cent. in the last ten years, the actual increase being 3,547,426. Ireland shows a decrease of 76,824. London holds 7,252,963 souls, also showing a decrease in the rate of increase that foreshadows her eventual fall to second place—in the opinion of the New York papers. Outside of London the largest cities are Glasgow, 783,401; Liverpool, 746,566; Manchester, 714,427; Birmingham, 525,960; Sheffield, 454,653; Leeds, 445,568; Bristol, 357,059; and Edinburgh, 320,239. The slackening pace is attributed to a declining birth-rate and a growing emigration. Yet as the population has increased by 1,000 a day, adds *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "there is not much material on which to base any scare of 'depopulation.'" This paper proceeds to show that emigration has been largely the cause of the decline in the rate of increase, and we read:



REGIONS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE
In England, Ireland, and Wales.
—*Illustrated London News.*

"The 'falling off' of which we hear is simply a deficiency in the actual figures as compared with the 'official estimates.' The latter are based on the assumption that the rate of increase in the last recorded decennium will be maintained in the next decennium. Every one has long known that this would not be the case. The rate of increase tends to decrease, and this is a fact common to almost all Western countries.

"The growth of population depends, as the Registrar-General in each census report reminds us, on two factors: first, the excess of births over deaths; secondly, the balance of emigration over immigation. The former factor, in the present census as always, is a cause of increase; the latter has been a cause of decrease, for emigrants are far more numerous than immigrants. It is with British population (tho in a lesser degree) as it is with British capital: it overflows, and develops other lands than those of the island home. We must wait for the Registrar-General's preliminary report, due very shortly, to learn precisely the effect of this factor. But it is known that emigration has been on a large scale. It has been pointed out also in recent returns that of late the stream of emigration has been flowing strongly toward British possessions."

Decrease in this direction, that is, of the dwindling of resident British population through emigration to foreign British possessions, is to the indirect advantage of the mother country, altho it shows undesirable conditions at home, remarks *The Daily Mail* (London). To quote the words of this paper:

"From the imperial standpoint it is all-important that we should maintain a supply of emigrants for the vast empty spaces of the Dominions. The future of Canada and Australia and New Zealand depends upon the capacity of the British race to fill those spaces; and there is only one reservoir from which the drain can be met—the United Kingdom. But from the domestic standpoint this wave of emigration is disquieting. Men do not leave their homes and their motherland when the conditions are favorable; when there is an outlet at home for their energy and a prospect of bettering their position in life."

The Mail (Protectionist) lays the blame on free trade, and laments the fate of those members of a diminishing population who are opprest by a Government which "imposes exorbitant rent and taxes on English land and English industries while exempting from all taxation foreign imports." "They must either starve or emigrate to Canada and the United States." The Conservative *Morning Post* (London) speaks in a still more lugubrious tone of the fact that provincial districts, "the home of some of the best stocks in the nation, show signs of decrease," and declares "rural depopulation must be stayed." Even the London *Times* speaks of the declining birth-rate as revealing "a diminished national vitality and a period of economic depression." The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) answers this great "Independent" organ with the following hopeful argument:

"We have only to look back to our own records to see that our highest rates of increase were in the years of desperate poverty which followed the Napoleonic wars, years when the poorest class multiplied without regard for the future and in reliance on the old Poor Law. This rate of increase so alarmed the country that then and for fifty years later the checking of population was supposed to be a special object of wise statesmanship. . . . But the moment the slightest check has actually revealed itself in the rate of increase, the wise men who formerly counseled prudence have turned round and upbraided the country for its supposed decline of vitality. We have learned since the middle of the last century that there is no positive limit which any one can fix to the amount of population which a given territory may hold. That depends on a great variety of unpredictable conditions—scientific invention increasing the production of wealth, the opening up of foreign food supplies, cheapening of transport, and so forth. But there is a human factor tending to limit population which is everywhere establishing itself and likely to be permanent. This is the desire for a better life and a higher standard of living, and an anxiety for the welfare of children which checks their heedless multiplication."

The decrease in the rural population deplored by the aristocratic *Morning Post* and other papers, is, however, due to other causes as well as to emigration and decrease in the birth-rate. In England, as in our own country, the age of suburbanism has been reached. As *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) remarks:

"English people are becoming a people of suburb-dwellers. The 'country,' in the old sense, is being depopulated; the villages are decaying; the young men are leaving them, and the young women would do so if they could; the sturdy yokels who drove the plow and dug the fields are going off to America and Canada or seeking employment in the big towns."

For Greater London, like Greater New York, has an "outer ring" as well as an "inner ring." While the "inner ring" is dwindling in population as a result of higher rent and taxes, the "outer ring" becomes more populous. To quote the London *Times* on this subject:

"The explanation of the decrease in particular places as well

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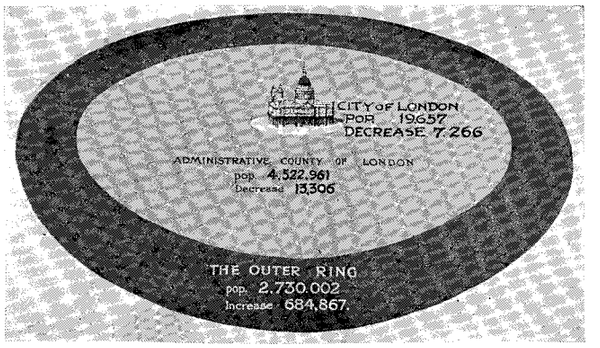
as of the general falling-off is not far to seek, nor need it, perhaps, give rise to any uneasiness. No doubt in some quarters it is not unconnected with the growing burden of local taxation; but the determining factor must be found in the increased facilities for acquiring a residence at a distance from the working centers. With the improvement of communications large numbers of the classes engaged during the day in the busier quarters of the metropolis are able to rent homes in the outer ring of London; not a little to their own advantage. As a matter of fact, the population of this outer ring has increased from 2,045,135 to 2,730,002 during the decade; that is, at the rate of 33.49 per cent. This centrifugal tendency is one of the features of our social life; and in most respects, no doubt, it is accompanied with marked benefits to the health, comfort, and well-being of the community. The same tendency is observable in other large centers of population in the United Kingdom."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN PORTUGAL

UP TO ONE month ago the Republican Government in Portugal had no warrant from the people. Established by the sword, it was seriously doubted by some if the voters really wanted it. If Manuel and Braga were put up at the polls, who would win? Manuel, replied the Monarchists, and the monarchical papers in the European capitals echoed this idea. Well, the election came off on May 24, and of all the members elected to the Portuguese Parliament, only one can be called a Monarchist. All the other districts went sweepingly Republican. How much does this tell us of the real feeling of the people? The Monarchists claim that they were barred from the polls by unfair franchise laws, that many Monarchists showed their feelings by refusing to vote, a favorite plan in Latin countries, and so on, but their critics reply that if they were in the majority, this was their opportunity to show it, either by the ballot or, if deprived of that, by an armed uprising. They did neither, however (tho they still threaten insurrection), and the Republican triumph at the polls gives Braga's Government a new prestige and authority. Says the London *Times*:



HOW LONDON'S POPULATION MOVES OUTWARD.
—*Illustrated London News.*

"When all allowance has been made for the natural desire on the part of the Government and the Republican press to minimize the importance of the recent agitation, and to represent monarchical sentiment as practically dead throughout the country, the actual menace to the existing régime was of the slightest. The number of active conspirators probably did not exceed a few hundreds, and the most formidable weapon employed was undoubtedly the alarmist campaign, which was certainly prosecuted with considerable skill and success. In Portugal, however, its effect was, perhaps, less marked than abroad. The persons who fled from Lisbon and elsewhere were, almost without exception, Monarchists who feared that, if a rising took place, they and their property might become objects of vengeance to the Republican populace. The danger, such as it was, may now certainly be pronounced at an end."

This is the tone also taken by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which states that the Monarchists, far from contemplating a rebellion, actually "flunked" the polls, and we read:

"The Portuguese elections have gone off smoothly and in full accordance with the wishes of the Directory. The candidates of the Government have been elected in an overwhelming majority. The loudly exprest opposition to the Government has found no practical realization. So strong was the Directory's hold upon the people that opposition candidates were invisible, and in a whole series of electoral districts, almost a fourth of the whole number, candidates were nominated and elected without a dissentient vote. This is an ideal condition of things, provided there is no sinister maneuver behind it. . . . Yet we may well ask whether the electoral success of the Provisional Government is a genuine success. If it is, then Portugal is to be congratulated and the victory of the Government is a triumph of progress and freedom. The Royalists have for months been showing an attitude of menace, and at the elections a violent demonstration of protest was expected from them—but the Monarchist voters stayed at home, or are we to conclude that there are no Monarchist voters, excepting a few generals or soldiers of the rank and file?"

The London *Morning Post* judges from the Government's "harsh and arbitrary provisions" regarding the Church that there is much to fear for the future, especially as the elections may have been engineered by Braga. Thus we read:

"The results of the elections are not sufficient in themselves to prove that public opinion is firmly united in support of the new régime. Under the Monarchy the 'making of elections' was a conspicuous feature of the political life in Portugal, and it would seem that the present Government has thought fit to follow the example of its predecessors. A long time was spent in devising a new electoral law, and when the measure was finally published it was found to contain most of the vices of the former system, the only difference apparently being that while the old regulations were designed to favor the monarchical parties, the new were framed to suit the interests of the Republicans."

"The law passed by Braga's Government for the separation of Church and State, while outlined on the Separation Law of France," says the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), "is very much more radical, and challenges not only the Church, but religion in general." This complicates matters, and this paper declares:

"To this difficult situation the elections have brought no ameliorating solution. We should like to expect that during the next month the newly assembled Parliament will vigorously strive to establish a policy of moderation and conciliation. The future alone can teach us whether the members not only incline to such a policy of reconciliation, but actually adopt it."

The victory of the Republicans has been "sweeping—perhaps too sweeping," thinks the London *Outlook*. While not actually suspecting "intimidation at the polls" by Government agents, this paper suspects that "the failure to secure representation" by many Monarchists, was doubtless due to the "disorganization and timidity" of the population in "the rural and more backward districts, which are clericalist and royalist."

Speculating as to the future of the Portuguese Republic, the Manchester *Guardian* takes a far more hopeful view of things, and optimistically remarks:

"The program which is laid before the newly elected Legislative Assembly includes proposals for a weekly day of rest, for State assistance in old age and infancy, and for maternity benefit.

"The Government also propose to extend primary instruction, and to establish schools which will distribute food, clothes, and books to poor children. These are but some of the reforms which the Braga Ministry has carried out or hopes to carry out as a result of the elections now concluded. They touch every side of the life of the country, and if they are carried through they can not but increase the prosperity of Portugal as a whole and the welfare of its individual citizens. There is every reason to suppose that the Government will succeed, but even if it did not, it would still have the credit of having attempted more good work than any other Government in Portugal has even dreamed of."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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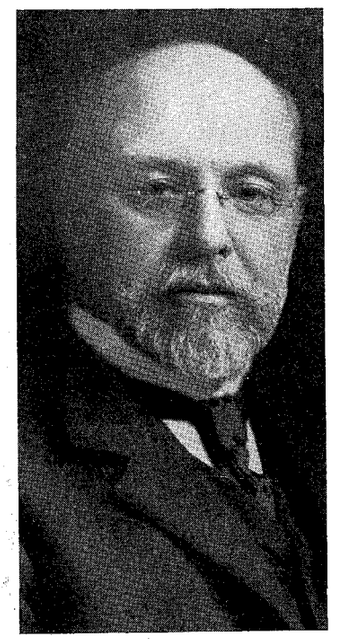
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A VANISHING INDUSTRIAL CHANCE

IF WE SHOULD turn into the woods or plains all our horses or cows, or any other useful animals, and then amuse ourselves by hunting them to death for their horns or hoofs, the economic advantage would not be apparent. But this is precisely what we are doing with the elephant in Africa. In India and other parts of Asia he is the most valued of domestic animals—strong, swift, intelligent, and kind. In Africa he is kept wild and is slaughtered by tens of thousands yearly. After he is extinct we will wonder why we allowed it. A writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) puts the matter rather forcibly in the following paragraphs:

"While in the Indies the domesticated and trained elephant is surrounded with all the care that is demanded by a servant of exceptional value, in Africa the animal, pursued mercilessly for its ivory or for the mere pleasure of the chase, is menaced with the early prospect of total destruction. The statistics of the Antwerp ivory market—one of the most important for the sale of that substance—are most significant in this regard; in 1888 the importation reached 14,080 pounds; in 1892 it had risen to 259,600 pounds; in 1895, to 796,400 pounds. Those of the London market give a figure approaching 1,100,000 pounds. We may thus assert without exaggeration that at present the annual exportation of African ivory is about 800 tons.

"The reserves accumulated in the regions of the great lakes and of Mt. Bomon by the Arab slave-dealers, who once monopolized the ivory trade, have long disappeared; the officers of the Kongo Free State and the concessionaires of the French Kongo and the Cameroons have actively traversed these territories, and the stock that may have once existed there has been put into circulation. The fine tusks 18 feet long, weighing 130 pounds, which were once seen, are now merely a memory; the average weight of those now found in commerce is continually diminishing; it has gone down to 13 or 14 pounds. The natives once had the good sense to spare the young and to kill almost exclusively old males with large tusks; nowadays natives and Europeans, in their blind and improvident cupidity, massacre indiscriminately all that pass within range."



IRA REMSEN,

President of Johns Hopkins University, who condemns as unwholesome a sweetening substance of which he was the discoverer. It is now used as a substitute for sugar in thirty classes of food, but will henceforth be barred out by Government order.

If we consider that the annual production of ivory is about 800 tons and that the average weight of the tusks is 13 or 14 pounds, says the writer, we obtain a minimum figure of 60,000 elephants slaughtered yearly. This figure of course is an approximation and probably far below the reality, since it takes no account of the number of tuskless elephants killed. Further:

"Given the extremely slow growth of the elephant, it may be imagined that in these conditions, and despite the natural reserves formed by certain territories whose extent diminishes daily, the disappearance of the African elephant is now no more than a question of years, unless there should be an energetic intervention of the public authorities. Up to the present time, however, no effective measures for the protection of the elephant have been taken in our colonies.

"He deserved better at our hands. The ancients domesticated the African elephant and there is no reason to believe that, with the superior resources at our disposal in our own day, we should not succeed as well as they. Rational employment of the elephant would make it possible to substitute these animals for men as carriers. The elephant can carry, according to his size and age, from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds; taking 2,000 as an average, it may be seen that an elephant would take the place of 33 porters carrying each a load of 60 pounds. The use of the elephant would thus bring about a revolution, and every mission and exploration party would be facilitated in its work. It should be added that owing to its rapid gait, the elephant can cover, without being urged, 60 miles a day. We could use them in our colonies, as they are already used in India, for transportation and for work in lumbering, in which they display sagacity, docility, and wisdom that is quite confounding.

"Two attempts at domestication have already been made; one by Ismaïl Pacha, the other by Leopold II., and unhappily neither was successful; but they were made under such unfavorable conditions that they prove nothing. In any case we may bring up on the other side the more recent attempt of Commandant Laplume, charged by the Belgian Government with the capture and taming of young elephants. This officer finally formed a herd of forty perfectly trained elephants which he used in all the different kinds of work in which their Asiatic relatives are employed.

"Here is an example to ponder and also to follow without delay."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNWHOLESOME SWEETNESS

THE DISCOVERY of saccharin, a coal-tar derivative three hundred times as sweet as sugar, pound for pound, was long considered one of the greatest achievements of synthetic chemistry. This substance, however, has now been condemned as unwholesome by a board of experts whose chairman, Professor Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, was the original discoverer of the substance disapproved. This board is a purely scientific and expert commission, often called the Referee Board, to which the Secretary of Agriculture, under certain circumstances, refers purely technical questions. It gave its opinion more than a year ago that benzoate of soda in reasonable quantities was not dangerous to human health—an opinion contrary to that of Dr. Wiley. Says *The Outlook* (New York):

"It was by this Referee Board of consulting scientific experts that the investigation into saccharin was conducted. They reported that the continued use of this product 'for a long time in quantities over three-tenths of a gram a day is liable to impair digestion.' They also find that its use as a substitute or addition to cane-sugar or other similar sugar reduces the food value of the sweetened product. Now, the Pure Food Law declares that articles of food are adulterated if they contain *added* poisonous or other *added* deleterious ingredients which might make them injurious to health. It is within the power of the Pure Food Board, consisting of the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and the Treasury, to forbid absolutely the use of articles adulterated under this definition of the act. Accordingly, the Secretary of Agriculture has issued a notice that after July 1 next articles containing saccharin shipped in interstate or foreign commerce or manufactured in the District of Columbia or the Territories will be regarded as adulterated, and prosecution will be instituted against the offending persons. It is said that at present there are at least thirty classes of food in which saccharin is substituted for sugar, such as sweet pickles, jellies, jams, certain kinds of canned goods, and certain beverages. It is an indication of the high regard with which our scientific experts are held in this country that no one is surprized that Dr. Remsen should pronounce against a chemical production in the discovery of which he was so greatly interested, and it may be added that in the converse case of the benzoate of soda decision no one whose judgment was worth considering, however disappointed by the conclusion of the Referee Board, doubted that this conclusion was based solely on scientific investigation."

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A WARNING AGAINST TIGHT COLLARS

MUCH mysterious ill-health may be due to our custom of throttling the neck with a tight collar, we are told by Dr. Walter G. Walford in an article contributed to *The Hospital* (London, May 27). Dr. Walford first reminds us that in cases of fits, fainting, and unconsciousness generally where first aid is required, it is customary, as the first step, to unfasten the neck-clothes of the sufferer. So, too, the anesthetist knows very well the importance of having no tightly fitting neckbands, for any obstacle to the free circulation of the blood in the cerebral vessels introduces danger. It is remarkable, however, he goes on to say, that no one seems to have noticed the fact that slight obstacles to the free circulation of the blood through the vessels of the brain may be injurious even to those who are in good health. We read:

"That fact is well known to veterinary surgeons, who tell us that neck constriction through badly fitting harness is a causative factor in 'staggers' in horses, and I have myself relieved a horse of this distressing symptom by relaxing the throat lash. It is equally well known that dogs suffer a great deal through having to wear tightly fitting collars. Is it too much, then, to argue that those of us who wear our own collars too tightly buttoned may find in that practise some explanation of symptoms ascribed to other causes?

"Any one who has seen many cases, suicidal or otherwise, of fatal neck constriction must have noticed three things: first, the small amount of actual constriction necessary to cause serious results; secondly, the fact that death in such cases is almost painless; and thirdly, that such death can not be caused by closure of the windpipe, as is so commonly supposed, except in rare instances, and then it can not be painless. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that many of us must often unconsciously place ourselves within a danger zone, and that if we do this regularly we are bound to suffer for it in some way. The nerves and vessels of the neck are sufficiently close to the surface to suffer from continual pressure such as is exercised by tightly fitting collars."

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK,

Who compares the beneficial effects of jumping, running, baseball, tennis, golf, billiards, and other forms of sport, including chasing butterflies.

The writer goes on to mention numerous instances where he has known tight collars to cause headaches, "rheumatism," apoplectic symptoms, vertigo, sickness, and other evidences of cerebral congestion, which were at once relieved by loosening the neckwear. He says in conclusion:

"The neck is not a cylinder with parallel sides, but is more or less cone-shaped, an important difference which we often lose sight of. In investigating the condition of one's own collar one is apt to slip the fingers under it and raise to a level where the circumference of the neck is much smaller and where the difference between size of collar and the diameter of neck seems less marked. When the collar is allowed to slip back it naturally drops down into its ordinary working position where it presses on important and sensitive structures. The point to be remembered is that it is the lower edge of the collar that does the mischief, especially where it lies against the structures just above the clavicle. . . . . .

"One or two hints in conclusion. It is just as well not to relax the neck-clothing too suddenly. Also, never be content with merely relaxing the collar; see that there is no constriction, however slight, at the upper end of the thorax, and that the shirt bands are never tightened, and pay particular attention to the collars of the patient's night-clothing. It is a little difficult to get patients to see that these hints are important. Prejudice, custom, and the erroneous idea about catching cold are hard to contend with. But it is worth while to insist and to see that your advice is carried out to the letter. The resultant benefits are too great and too striking to be disregarded."

FORMS OF EXERCISE COMPARED

WHICH IS BEST as a form of physical exercise; bowling, baseball, or golf? A ready answer would doubtless be given by enthusiastic adherents of one game or another, but it might be based on affection and prejudice rather than on investigation and accurate knowledge. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, well known as an expert in physical exercise, gives some well-reasoned physiological comparisons in the course of an article contributed to *Lippincott's Magazine* (Philadelphia, June). Dr. Gulick first lays down the principle that in examining the adequacy of particular forms of exercise, it is necessary to ascertain what effect they have upon the four fundamental activities of human life—circulation, respiration, digestion, and excretion. The running high jump, for instance, involves chiefly an intense, momentary contraction on the part of many muscles, including those of the legs, arms, neck, back, and stomach. The heart-rate, however, remains about normal, and does not speed up as in running, dancing, rapid calisthenics, and many other activities. The writer goes on:

"Unless a man jumps a great deal, it does not have much immediate effect upon the digestion, whereas in a ten-mile walk considerable energy is used that must be replaced. It is impossible for any of us to expend enough energy in a few efforts to modify the metabolism of the body. High jumping does not make people hungry to the same degree as dancing, running, pitching, rowing, swimming, or long-distance walking. It is primarily a matter of skill, technic, and muscular coordination, and it does not involve enough of the fundamental activities to make it proper for a man to depend upon it for all of his exercise.

"The effect of the more vigorous folk dances is very different. One of the essential requirements of a good dancer is the ability to do severe consecutive work, and that rests on elastic and healthy arteries. A professional dancing-master, whom I know, regards power of the heart as a primary qualification of those who would excel in the art. Most people, he says, become fatigued before they can attain much skill. Neither can a person become a good dancer who has not vigorous respiratory power.

"In bowling, a ball of a certain weight, held in a preferred hand—usually the right—is rolled down an alley toward a set of wooden pins. The large muscles of the back, as well as those of the legs and one arm, are set in action. The player goes through a highly specialized set of motions which differ with persons, but vary only slightly during the growth of the individual's skill. The ball is always delivered with the feet in a certain position, and the left arm does a different thing from the right. Those who bowl a great deal usually acquire a peculiar position in the carriage of the shoulders, and a curve both lateral and rotary of the middle third of the spine."

There is no danger, however, we are told, that this will ever develop into serious deformation. Serious cases of spinal curvature do not come from such habits as bowling, but are due to inherited malformations of the vertebræ. Dr. Gulick therefore regards bowling as quite safe. It is not the best kind of exercise, he thinks, but it does accomplish the four necessary things. It increases the circulation, respiration, digestion, and excretion. He goes on:

"Pitching baseball involves the use of the arms, the back, and the legs, and excepting its one-sidedness, it makes an effective form of exercise. The trained pitcher generally has a good physique and all-round strength. The athlete who practises the hundred-yard dash should supplement his exercise with

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long walks or gymnasium drills. A person may safely devote himself to lawn tennis unless he is nervous. To play this game well demands intense attention, and this a phlegmatic person may give without harm. So also may any one who does not play well; but the expert, man or woman, who is eager for every point, is in danger of putting into it too much nervous energy.

"Mountain climbing meets the four fundamental requirements, and so also does chasing butterflies. For those who care for it, the pursuit is a good specialty from the viewpoint of health. It makes one get out of doors; it necessitates large movements of the body, and it satisfies the instinct for the chase.

"Skating affects the circulation, involves deep breathing, and produces fatigue. It is usually in the open air, and the violent movements of the trunk—especially the jolts which the poor skater receives—promote excretion. It may sometimes tax the leg muscles severely, but these are large muscles, and it is perfectly safe to exercise them tremendously.

"Playing billiards is a fair exercise—so far as it goes. Walking around the table and bending over many times are valuable, but handling the cue is too slight to count; there are not enough movements. It is all indoors, and the ventilation is usually poor. Juggling a light pair of Indian clubs does not bring the large muscular masses of the body into play or increase the respiration and metabolism. As an exercise, it is not much more satisfactory than typewriting, which gives a great deal of consecutive work to a number of small muscles, but that is all.

"A game which is preeminently well suited to those who desire recreation and general outdoor exercise is that of golf. It is better adapted to adults than to boys and girls, who usually crave violent exertion. A man who plays eighteen holes on a golf course has walked two and a half miles. He has climbed up hill and down dale. He has stooped down many times; he has been out of doors. It is a social game, and so interesting that it quickly becomes a habit.

"To aim at symmetry in choosing our exercise is not only foolish, but evil. To attach the dynamic aid of interest to our recreations, we must base them upon activities that are racially old, and, if they are to be useful, they must affect the body's whole organic life as did the pursuits of the hunters and fishers of old."

A TUNNEL THAT TAPPED A RIVER

THE LOETSCHBERG TUNNEL in the Swiss Alps is located on the new direct route between Milan, Italy, and Bern, Switzerland, and is about nine miles long. The headings met in March last, and the tunnel will probably be completed by the end of this year. It is remarkable for several reasons, chiefly because of the great speed of working, in which it has established a record. The average advance per day has been 29.6 feet, whereas the Mont Cenis, the first Alpine tunnel, made only 8.5 feet. This speed has been accomplished in spite of some remarkable accidents, among which was the descent of the River Kander into the tunnel, and the consequent necessity of abandoning a large part of the route as originally planned and of relocating the tunnel. In regard to this inrush of the river, a writer in *Engineering-Contracting* (Chicago) asks two questions: (1) Why was the probability of this accident not determined beforehand? (2) Why was it decided to make a detour around the break instead of driving through it on the original line? He goes on:

"The data are not available for precise answers. At the time of the break, work was proceeding at full speed and apparently with absolute confidence of safety in so far as the river above was concerned. The inrush of mud and water was so sudden that the men were compelled to run for their lives and some were not quick enough to escape. The confidence of the engineers in their safety from the river above appears to have rested solely on the reports of the geologists employed, who asserted that a safe thickness of rock existed between the river bottom and the tunnel bore. It is always captious to fling criticism when looking back at an occurrence of this sort from a safe point ahead, but this accident proves anew that it is a mighty unsafe thing to estimate the security of tunnel work on geologists' reports alone. It is not known what the difficulties may have been of getting a drilling outfit to the place, but had it been done and a hole or two bored in the river-bed we suspect that it would have been a profitable precaution.

"It was decided by the engineers to be impracticable to continue the original heading across the break. Beyond this statement there is little information at hand explaining the conditions. The detour made involved the abandoning of some 4,526 feet of heading already driven and the construction of some 2,624 feet more of tunnel than was called for by the original line. The aggregate is a considerable item of work and only rather insuperable obstacles to procedure on the original line would appear to warrant its being undertaken. Lacking information of the nature of the obstacles, they may be provisionally accepted as having been impracticable to overcome."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE FLY

THOSE WHO like to see some one taking the part of the "under dog" will appreciate an article on "The Other Side of the Fly Question" in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, June). The writer does not deny that flies breed disease, but he bids us note that they do so simply by transporting the germs on their feet. If there were no germs to transport, the fly would be harmless. If we should find bacilli on our children, we would not exterminate the children, but set out to find the spot where the bacilli came from and clean it up. In like manner, we are told, our task should be to hunt up the fly's breeding-place and if it proves to be also a breeding-place of disease, we should do our best to purify it. It may even be, the writer thinks, that if we kill off all the flies, as possible disease-carriers, without attending to the sources of the diseases that they may carry, a worse thing may happen to us. He asks:

"If the fly be exterminated, supposing that were possible, would it tend to upset the 'balance of nature' and result in some other plague that might be even worse than the flies themselves?

"Similar things have happened before. The decimation of the coyotes resulted in a plague of gophers. The mongoose was practically exterminated and the rats multiplied so as to become a menace. The weasels were killed off and the rabbits overran the countryside and ate up every green thing in sight. The English sparrow was imported to destroy the measuring-worm and now people are wondering how to kill off the sparrow which has increased so alarmingly as to become a pest. In Northern China the wolves kept down the marmot or land otter, but when the natives waged war on the wolf the marmot increased and spread the plague.

"These are but a few instances out of many that could be quoted. Is a similar parallel possible in the case of the fly? Most of the experts say no, but Dr. E. Porter Felt, State Entomologist of New York, at least admits that there may be. Says Dr. Felt: 'There is a possibility that a biting, dung-breeding form, such as the stable-fly, might, in the event of the disappearance of the house-fly, become dominant, and, with a following modification in habit, inflict more serious annoyance upon mankind and possibly be equally as efficient as a carrier of disease. Potentially speaking, a number of species might take the place of the house-fly (some perhaps unknown at present) and we have no assurance that any one of these would be less objectionable to mankind.'"

Has this insect any real function in the scheme of nature? Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, thinks the larvæ are useful to a certain extent as scavengers, and Dr. John B. Smith, the New Jersey entomologist, puts the same thing a little differently. He says:

"The campaign is not so much against the fly as it is against the conditions which require the presence of the fly as a natural scavenger. . . . The fly is man's good friend and a necessity so long as man is a filthy animal. When he becomes a clean pig, the flies will naturally disappear."

The writer in *Popular Mechanics* remarks, however, that

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perhaps the value of the fly as a scavenger "is somewhat overrated," as the refuse where the fly breeds is more than he can possibly take care of. Moreover:

"It would seem that merely killing off the flies by 'swatting,' by fly-papers, fly-traps, and the like, is of no avail in the aggregate. To destroy the insect effectually requires the abolition of its breeding-places. The filth in which the fly deposits its eggs is the dangerous thing, probably more so than the flies themselves. As Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Canada, puts it: 'House-flies indicate the presence of refuse, garbage, and other unsanitary conditions. The house-fly is useful therefore; it is of the greatest use as a danger signal, as a "red flag."' And then he pertinently adds: 'But we should not require danger signals in such enormous quantities!'

"Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Chicago, points out that the fly is purely a domestic product, like the dog, the sheep, and the ox, and that it would become extinct should man cease to exist. It is never found far from man's habitation, and there are many places, as in the Rocky Mountains, where a house-fly would not be found in hours of search. Thirty years or so ago, says the Professor, the fly was unknown even on the plains, where now it exists in unnumbered millions.

"Thus it is not the fly which is primarily to blame for epidemics of typhoid fever and the like. It is man's segregation into cities and towns where he has not provided himself with the requisite sanitation. If the *cause* of the fly be removed, the fly will disappear, largely if not entirely, and the probability is that if in some miraculous way we could exterminate the fly without removing the cause, there would be something worse speedily develop to take its place.

"It might not be amiss to add that on one occasion, the fly—probably the stable-fly—besides fulfilling his mission as a 'danger signal,' performed a real and valuable service to the people of this country. It happened in the stirring times of '76, when the patriots were assembled in Philadelphia to debate whether or not this country should declare its independence. Several delegates, more cautious or fearsome than the rest, were holding out against the Declaration. It was then that a swarm of biting flies, settling on the unprotected stockings of the colonial fathers, speedily forced the delinquents to make up their minds and even to risk their precious necks (should they be beaten in the struggle that followed) rather than be slowly eaten alive by the insect pests."

WANTED: A SCIENCE OF INVENTION

THAT A STIGMA attaches to the name of "inventor" because it is popularly supposed to describe a sort of freak, is asserted by a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York). Some persons, to be sure, admire and envy the inventor; others dream of sharing his fame some day, but not a few men with splendid creative, designing ability abhor the word and all it implies. The reason for this, we are assured, is a mistaken idea that inventing is the work of a "genius," instead of a job that a man can do successfully if he is properly trained for it. The remedy, we are told, is to consider inventing a prosaic science, instead of an attribute of inspiration. This will at once remove the stigma, and there will be the accompanying advantage of a firm foundation upon which to build up yet greater achievements for industry and human comfort. As the dreams and deceptions of alchemy produced the modern science of chemistry, can not a science of inventing come out of the present chaotic conditions with their inefficiency and wasted effort? The writer goes on:

"We would not expect any one to solve a problem in higher mathematics without a previous knowledge of mathematical science. We require a chemist to be a man with a knowledge of the fundamentals of the science that he uses. We restrain persons from practising medicine and law unless they can prove that they have had a suitable preparation for their duties.

"Invention, successful invention, is thought. Goethe gives us this sentence: 'What is invention? It is the end of seeking.' Yet, by our actions and sayings, we imply that any one at any time can take up this creative work and carry it on successfully.

"Thousands of worthless inventions, hundreds of wasted lives, and millions of misspent money, show the fallacy of our assumption. Must this continue? Can not we conserve our inventive resources, as well as our physical resources?

"Can we not have a science of inventing based upon fundamental axiomatic principles of mechanism? Can we not lay down a synthetic method of procedure whereby a designer can easily and surely build up a mechanism to meet the conditions of his problem? We believe all this is possible.

"It is not an easy science to investigate and put into words, for a painstaking analysis must be made of the thought process by which an invention is evolved.

"The advantages from the use of such a science do not need to be detailed. But instead of lessening the interest of the inventor in his work, it will increase it, for he will be sure of all of the steps of his reasoning and of his final result. He will make fewer mistakes and fewer false moves. His superior method of attack will permit the solving of problems now considered impossible."

HUMAN CELLS GROWING OUTSIDE THE BODY

IT IS NOW possible to remove cells constituting part of the living and growing tissue of the human body and watch them live and develop apart from the body. This has been done by Dr. Hugh Campbell Ross, a well-known English surgeon. Dr. Ross prepares a sort of nutrient jelly upon which blood-cells and other tissue-cells can be preserved outside of the body and observed under a microscope for some little time. This jelly with which the living cells are in contact is impregnated with various substances, some of which are coloring-matters, by the observation of which various parts of the living cells are made visible while the cell still retains its life and activity. Thus all the movements of the cell may be readily discerned. Says *Good Health* (Battle Creek):

"The phenomenon of cell growth and reproduction has been observed over 150 years, but until the experiments of Dr. Ross were undertaken no human eye had ever seen tissue-cells actually undergo division. . . . Dr. Ross discovered various means by which the activity of the living cells could be very greatly increased, and finally by accident discovered a means by which cells could be made to undergo division. This process of subdivision or reproduction could be seen taking place under the naked eye and all its various details watched with perfect ease.

"These observations led Dr. Ross to the conclusion that cell division in the body and cell reproduction must be produced under the stimulation of some specific substance or substances. In his further investigations he discovered that the most active of these substances are the products of tissue decay. Creatin and cholin, two substances which are found in decaying animal matters, were found to possess the property of stimulating cell division and multiplication to a very high degree. He then experimented with extracts from cancerous growths, and found that these also produced cell division and multiplication. It was evident that if substances of this sort are present in the body there must be some means of antagonizing these, otherwise the blood-vessels would be blocked up and general disorder would be produced throughout the body by overproduction of tissues.

"This property was found to exist in the blood serum. Confirmatory of this theory was the fact observed by Bashford and Murray that blood serum is capable of controlling the growth of cancerous tumors in small animals."

It is possible that these studies and discoveries may lead to important results in the treatment of cancer. The writer of the article from which we quote thinks that they show an intimate relation between flesh-eating and cancer. So he closes with this recommendation:

"The best protection any person can have against this dread disease is a clean alimentary canal—an intestine free from putrefactive processes. Such a condition of the intestine is absolutely impossible for a person living upon a flesh diet."

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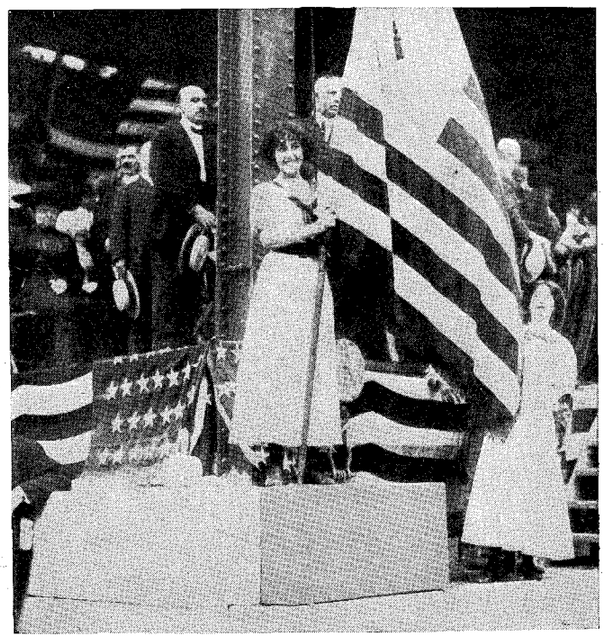
LETTERS AND ART

A SCHOOL RUN BY GIRLS

INSTEAD of sending a boy to college and the post-graduate school of pedagogics in order to make a school principal of him, put him into an advertising office. Such at least seems to be the formula that produced the principal of the Washington Irving Girls' High School in New York. He followed a commercial career in the advertising department of the Great Northern Railway before becoming a teacher, and when he entered this new field "he viewed the problem of management from an entirely new standpoint—that of the broad-minded business man rather than the more or less narrow pedagog." This is the account that Charles T. Heaslip, in *Leslie's Weekly*, gives of William McAndrew, who directs the destinies of one of the largest public schools for girls in this country. Formerly housed in five different branches, the girls look forward to being brought together soon in a fine large building now in process of erection at Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. Mr. McAndrew has been conservatively described by one visitor to the school as "an educator of marked originality, somewhat lacking in respect for tradition and authority, but a genial executive of stimulating personality who has established between himself, the teachers, and the students a reciprocal relation of service, respect, and affection." The whole school is virtually run by the girls, we are told, and "it is run like a great, big, happy family." In this way:



THE COLOR-BEARER ON THE CORNER-STONE.

Formerly housed in five different branches, the girls look forward to being brought together soon in a fine large building now in process of erection.

"The teachers are like so many 'big sisters' to their pupils. They enter into all the student activities with real enthusiasm and encouragement and the pupils do the same for them. Why, they even attend the faculty meetings! And they are welcome there.

"The pupils are not merely permitted to attend these meetings. They are welcome! Do you get it? No? Well, that is probably because your idea of a faculty meeting is a group of tired, nervous-looking teachers gathered together in a wing room and being either bored or frightened to death by a grouchy-looking gentleman in a loquacious mood and a rusty Prince Albert. But just dismiss that picture, for that isn't the kind of faculty meetings they have at the Washington Irving High School. The faculty meetings there are 'mutual interest parties,' with the principal as host, and the teachers and pupils as his guests. And at every one of these meetings something is done for the general good of the school. For instance:

"Miss Brown, a second-year teacher, will announce that she has noticed considerable crowding on the front stairways recently during the changing of classrooms between recitation periods. Whereupon little Susie Smith will arise and explain that the congestion is due to the pupils from the front rooms ›stairs meeting those from the front rooms downstairs, and ›uggest that all crowding on the stairways can be elimin- ›e set of pupils will use the side stairs and the other ›irs. And the suggestion will probably be adopted. ›nother pupil will get up and call attention to ›e persons' have been dropping waste-paper and other litter on the floors recently, instead of in the trash-baskets. This matter will be referred to the girls' 'Housekeepers' Union,' whose members will see that the alleged offense is not repeated."

This enthusiastic writer further tells us that "one novelty treads on the heels of another," that "pedagogical precedents" are trampled on with a nonchalance "that has made more than one educational demigod lose his balance and slide halfway down Mount Olympus, clutching wildly at the Boulders of Tradition en route." An instance:

"One time a cold-eyed superintendent of schools in another city packed his most cherished pedagogical theory in a canvas suit-case, along with his night-cap and toothbrush, and came down to New York just to see how much 'overrated' the Washington Irving High School really was. He belonged to the noble army of educators who regard praise as a form of dynamite which must be swathed in the safe and soft recesses of the official mind, lest an explosion occur and wreck discipline. Now, most of the school heads whom he had visited without warning during his twenty years' experience as a dampener of pedagogical enthusiasm had had their offices decorated with tearful or sullen pupils who had been 'sent to the principal.' But no such depressing bas-reliefs adorned the office of the Washington Irving High School principal as his 'Supeship' stalked in there.

"He lingered there for some time, listening gravely to the cheerful welcome of the principal, but keeping his weather eye open the while for a victim of class-teacher wrath. But none appeared. Finally he could contain himself no longer.

"'Do your teachers never send a girl to the office?' he demanded.

"'They most assuredly do,' was the hearty reply. 'Here comes a "culprit" now!' And he turned to greet a smiling young girl, who handed him a drawing which she had just completed.

"'That's fine!' he said to the girl. Then, turning to his visitor, 'Isn't this a great piece of work?'

"And, taken completely off his guard, the cold-eyed superintendent almost agreed that it was. 'Uh-huh!' was his comment.

"But after the girl, smiling happily, had left the office, he said to the principal, 'I guess you misunderstood my last question. I——'

"'Oh, no, I didn't!' interrupted the principal, with a twinkle in his eye. 'You asked me if my teachers ever sent any girls to the office. The answer is, "Yes—about fifty or sixty a day," for they report a girl to me every time she does a particularly fine piece of work.'

"And then the host took pity on his visitor and explained that the discipline of the school was virtually managed by the pupils themselves. He told him how each class was organized with three officers—a captain, a secretary, and a housekeeper. And he took him around and showed him how this trio, aided and abetted by a class 'policeman,' relieve the teacher from all duties except teaching and praising.

"And when the superintendent finished his tour of inspection he voluntarily admitted that self-management by the pupils 'seemed' practical, anyway, and that a word or two of praise now and then 'might not' disrupt a school, after all—which was some admission on his part, considering that it violated

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that cherished theory stowed away in the canvas suit-case. . . . They teach 'the three R's' at the Washington Irving High School—'the three R's' and fifty-seven varieties of more faddist subjects, including cooking, marketing, nursing, typewriting, Roman history, commercial arithmetic, biology, etc., etc. And it is a matter of pride with the Washington Irving High School girls that the results of the regents' examinations show that their 'parties' and other enjoyable phases of school life have sharpened rather than blunted their intellects. For when it comes to passing examinations, the Washington Irving High School pupils are 'there with bells on.'

"N. B. That whirring noise is the old-time pedagogs turning in their graves."

THE STORY OF "HAIL COLUMBIA"

ONE OF OUR national anthems has been sinking into neglect of late because another one has been declared "official"—mainly, it seems, to save foreigners some confusion as to the proper music with which to greet our warships and their officers. Admiral Dewey it was who, in view of the above perplexity, secured the adoption of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the officially recognized national anthem. Up to that time the older song, "Hail Columbia," had enjoyed equal honors; and was, indeed, the tune with which German bands saluted the first American warship that passed through the canal at Kiel. Likewise with this tune Thomas A. Edison was greeted in the Grand Opera House in Paris in 1889. For a quarter of a century, so we are told by Mr. C. C. Brown in *The Musician* (Boston), "Hail Columbia" was played on every ship of Uncle Sam's Navy when the colors were lowered at sunset. This writer further recalls the fact that this patriotic anthem "sprang into being as a side issue of the dispute between two alien countries." This is its political background:

THE MARCH TO THE CORNER-STONE CEREMONY.

The girls of the Washington Irving High School take the upper hand in all matters, and pedagogical precedents are trampled on with nonchalance.

"During the first year of Washington's Administration, the French Revolution broke out. And by the second year of that term, it had reached its most frightful period.

"Because George III. of England sturdily refused to recognize France as a Republic, the two countries were at war. 'The tricolor shall wave on the blood-stained banks of the Thames,' proclaimed one of the fire-eating French directors, altho Bonaparte already realized that it could not be conveniently arranged.

"Having aided us in Revolutionary times, the French expected us to turn about and help them, in a very different sort of quarrel, against England. Also, the Directory was then at the head of affairs and the conduct of the French Government was so outrageous as to disgust many Americans who were naturally inclined to sympathize with France.

"Indignant at our neutrality, the French nation treated our representatives with intolerable insolence, and even intimated that France would have to be bought off from destroying our ships. The United States seemed on the verge of a war with France. Acts of hostility had taken place, and for about a year there really was war, altho it was never declared.

"A few excellent frigates were built, and Washington had been called from retirement at Mount Vernon to take command of the Americans in case war should actually break out. His rank was that of lieutenant-general, but he accepted the commission (June 3, 1798) only upon the condition that he should not be called into the field until an emergency should arise which would require his actual presence. He had already been absent from home for sixteen long years, with but short intervals, and his private affairs urgently needed personal care.

"Even our national affairs were, as yet, quite unsettled. The close of the Revolution found the thirteen separate and independent States joined together in a very feeble confederation. The States were not only jealous of each other, and of the central power, Congress, but the finances were in a deplorable condition.

"During Washington's administration there was practically no partizanship, but with his retirement the contest began; and it was a close-fought election which resulted in our second President being John Adams, Washington's twice-elected Vice-President, a sturdy Massachusetts lawyer.

"The Government was anxious to be neutral, but the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other. Some felt that policy and duty required us to espouse the cause of 'republican France'—while others were for uniting with England as the great preservative power of good principles and safe government. Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, was anxiously debating what attitude was best to assume between the combatants. Excepting just before our Civil War, party strife has never run so high."

The occasion of the song's composition was a matter of the theater, just as we recorded a short time ago about "The Star Spangled Banner" being launched into public favor in a Baltimore theater. "Hail Columbia" was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, a Philadelphia lawyer, who wished to do his friend Mr. Gilbert Fox, a young actor, a good turn. In this way:

"The young man, it seems, was about to have a benefit performance on the following Monday, and came to Hopkinson in despair, saying, that as twenty boxes still remained unsold, it looked as tho the proposed benefit would prove to be a failure. His prospects were very disheartening, but he told his former schoolmate that if he could only get a patriotic song, adapted to the then popular 'President's March,' he was quite sure it would win the day for him. He said that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying in vain to accomplish this.

"'I told him,' goes on the letter, 'I would try what I could do for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him.

"'The object of the song was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passion, and policy of both of the foreign Powers. And no allusion is made either to France or England, or to the quarrel between them.'

"It was duly advertised, that after the tragedy, 'The Italian Monk,' an entirely new song, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, would be performed, to the tune of 'The President's March,' accompanied by a full band, and a grand chorus.

"The house was packed. The song found favor, of course, with both parties, as both were American; and it was encored and reencored, in wild enthusiasm, more than half a dozen times. Before its seventh repetition, the audience, already

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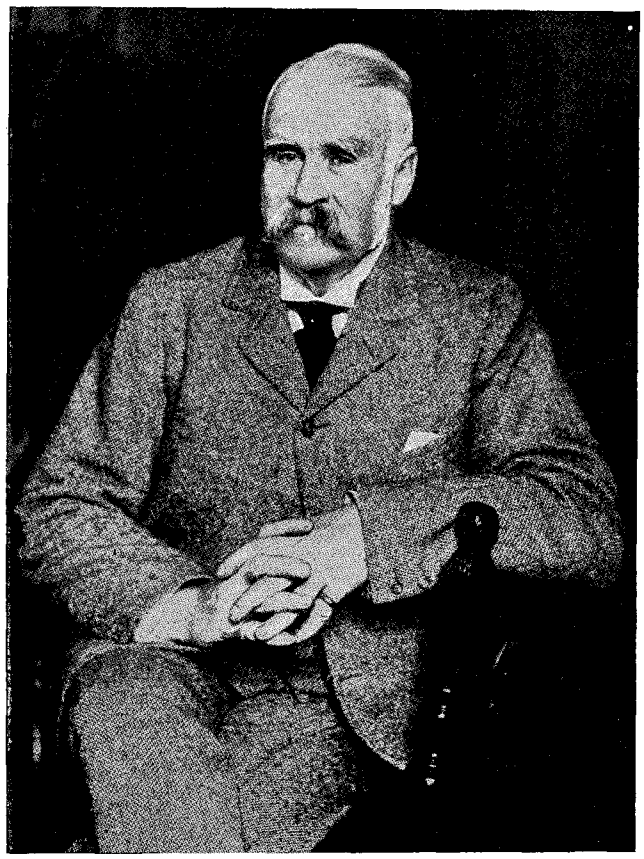
familiar with the tune, had also learned the words of the refrain, and finally all rose and joined with Mr. Fox in the chorus, 'Firm united let us be.'

"Afterward, the song took as its title the first two words of the opening stanza; but at first it was known as 'The Favorite New Federal Song.' And it is pleasing to note that Mr. Fox,



THE AUTHOR OF "PINAFORE."

"When Sullivan and I first determined to work together, the burlesque stage was in a very unclean state. We made up our minds to do all that might be in our power to wipe out the grosser element."

at this benefit performance, is said to have reaped a golden harvest through the courtesy and patriotism of his poetic friend."

The music of "Hail Columbia" was written long before the words and there is "considerable debate as to the composer, altho we know definitely that the melody was composed in 1789 and was then called 'The President's March.'" Further:

"A son of one of the claimants to the authorship of 'The President's March, asserts that it was played for the first time as Washington rode over the Trenton bridge, on his way to the New York inauguration, where he took the oath of office on the steps of the Subtreasury in Wall Street.

"This claimant's name is German, and variously spelled 'Pfyles,' 'Philo,' 'Pfylo,' 'Phyla,' 'Phile,' probably 'Fyles,' says one historian, bolder than the rest.

"Others believe the air to have been written by another German musician in Philadelphia named Johannes Roth, or Roat. And the fact that there was a Philip Roth, teacher of music, 25 Crown Street, mentioned in the city directories from 1791 to 1799, is suggestive.

"But it is thought that the tune would have died a natural death, had it not been coupled with the present patriotic words—in spite of the fact that Judge Hopkinson's modesty led him to say that 'the song has endured infinitely beyond the expectation of the author.'

"In Charles Carleton Coffin's work—'Four Years of Fighting,' he speaks very earnestly of the enthusiasm of 1861. Says he, 'The patriotism of the North was at flood-tide. Everywhere, the music of the streets, vocal as well as instrumental, was "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."'

"Even before that, December, 1860—when Major Anderson had taken possession of Fort Sumter and at noon precisely, of the second day after Christmas, raised the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie, as he drew the 'Star Spangled Banner' up to the top of the staff, and the band broke out with the national air of 'Hail Columbia,' loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers, and workmen.

"'If,' says the narrator, 'South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation on the part of any man within it, about defending the flag.'

"It is related as an incident of Mill Spring, January 19, 1862, that after the battle, when the Minnesota regiment returned to its quarters at Camp Hamilton, they marched past the colonel's marquee with banners flying, and their splendid band playing 'Hail Columbia.'

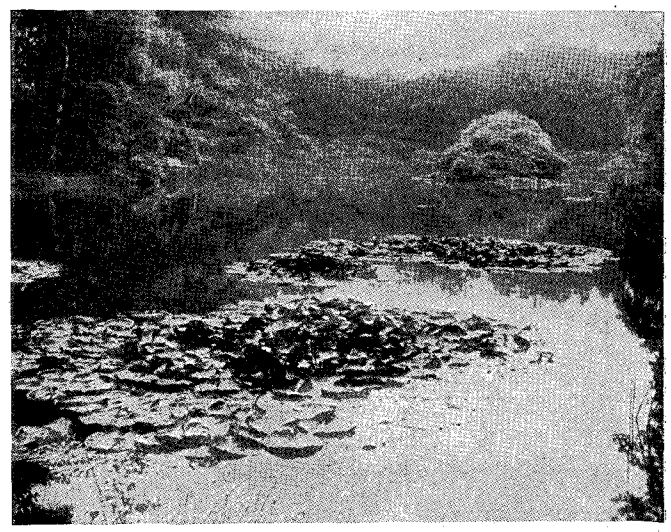
"Standing in front of the tent were Dr. Cliff, General Zollicoffer's brigade surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, of the Twentieth Tennessee regiment, and several Union officers.

"'Hail Columbia' affected both the rebel officers to tears—they wept like children. And Colonel Carter remarked that, altho compelled to fight against the old flag, he loved it still."

GILBERT DEAD, YET LIVING

AMID THE sincere mourning of the English over Sir William Gilbert there is also gratitude for his long life and ample achievement. Had he died thirty years ago, remarks *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), "it could truly have been said that his death had 'eclipsed the gaiety of nations.'" His perennial liveliness is attested there as well as here with us, who are now listening to a revival of his "Pinafore." In comparison with other products of the Victorian stage he almost alone evinces vitality. "The Robertsonian comedy is dead," observes the above-quoted journal. "Lytton's 'Money' may do for a command performance [as King George recently entertained the German Emperor with it], but it is not otherwise required. Even the admirable H. J. Byron holds the stage no longer. But Gilbert can still be acted to applauding crowds in almost any language." He even overlaps his own life tenure in reincarnations. One holds one's breath to hear what the rejoinder may be when this journal declares: "There is the great Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the most celebrated of all the Gilbertians":

"He owes practically everything to the author of the 'Bab Ballads.' No doubt he read Ibsen and Nietzsche, and other serious persons; but his method, his system, is that of the supreme master of the logical burlesque. A comic opera by Gilbert is simply a Bab Ballad writ large. So is a play by Mr.



WHERE SIR W. S. GILBERT DIED.

While bathing in this lake on his own estate the dramatist, it is supposed, died of syncope after swimming rapidly to the assistance of a fellow bather, who had gone beyond her depth.

Bernard Shaw. You take a conventional idea, turn it upside down, and then work it out to its severely logical conclusion, remorselessly accepting all the absurdities involved. It is a combination of parody of the ordinary literary form, opera,

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drama, novel, or sentimental poem, with severe reasoning. The method, of course, is not entirely original. It had been attempted by others, by Swift in particular, by Fielding, by De Quincey. But Gilbert developed it more systematically and elaborately, and he had the happy thought of taking it from the study to the stage, and the happier thought, or chance, of exhibiting it in association with the music of as consummate an artist as himself.

"This is one of the weak points of our modern cultivators of the psychological grotesque. When Thackeray asked a friend —the original of *Major Pendennis*—for an opinion on his lectures, the man of the world replied: 'It won't do, Thack; you want a pianner.' We feel that about our neodramatists. They want a piano. Mr. Shaw would go better in comic opera, as indeed the ingenious Viennese have observed, with the result that 'Arms and the Man' becomes an excellent entertainment as 'The Chocolate Soldier.' When you get into fairyland, music, dancing, sweet voices, gorgeous dresses, and a bevy of attractive young persons help to give the right atmosphere. Without these adjuncts, logic—which is only another form of fairy story—is apt to seem dull on the stage. Real life is not logical, but quite the reverse. If you want to enter the realm where things happen as they should happen according to the rules, you are at once transported into an unreal world. And that world must be surrounded with the adjuncts and attributes of fantasy if it is to be surveyed with conviction."

The London *Times* reflects a personal side:

"It is to be hoped that some record has been kept of Gilbert outside his published plays and verses. Wit like his is rare—rarer, perhaps, in England than in some other countries. The few stories of him that have gained currency show him as at once preternaturally ready and curiously fastidious as to form. He would no more utter a hackneyed witticism than he would publish a clumsy rime. Everything came fresh from his mint. Nor, tho he is classed with the satirists, was he always satirical. 'Patience' is, perhaps, the only one of his operas which has a definitely satirical theme, and there the excellent fooling is perfectly good-natured. The 'esthetic movement' lent itself, perhaps better than any other phase of public folly that our generation has seen, to such a comic travesty as 'Patience' offered; and yet Gilbert and Sullivan, on the one hand, and Du Maurier on the other, killed it very painlessly. It is commonly said that in conversation Gilbert was not amiable in his treatment of the follies of his contemporaries, and yet certainly, in his ballads and plays, our modern embodiment of the comic spirit was as genial as Molière. For that reason, and because of the beauty and appropriateness of his collaborator's music, his best works will live perhaps longer than any other plays of the Victorian era. In these days, when events and their interpretations follow one another with a swiftness such as has never been known before, it is foolish to predict immortality for any work or any reputation; but if originality, humor, and wide outlook, and the gift of happy expression count for anything, the name of W. S. Gilbert ought long to remain, unsubmerged by the waters of oblivion."

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,

Poet, and successor to the late Richard Watson Gilder as editor of *The Century Magazine*. He thinks very little of New York's poetical appreciation.

Gilbert and Sullivan did more perhaps than any of their contemporaries to cleanse the English stage from indecency, suggestiveness, and vulgarity, remarks *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), forgetting, however, to say that in some instances the work needs doing over again:

"Necessarily, the influence of the librettist in this direction was more potent than that of the composer; for music, unallied to words, is incapable of suggesting indelicacy. But the friends were at one with regard to the inexpediency of pandering to corrupt tastes, and Gilbert, in the later years of his life, more than once took occasion to remark, 'When Sullivan and I first determined to work together, the burlesque stage was in a very unclean state. We made up our minds to do all that might be in our power to wipe out the grosser element; we resolved that our plots, however ridiculous, should be coherent, that our dialog should be void of offense, that, on artistic principles, no man should play a woman's part and no woman a man's. Finally, we agreed that no lady of the company should be required to wear a dress that she could not wear with absolute propriety at a private fancy ball.'

"His dramatic works, altho their name is legion, are unblemished by a single unseemly thought or offensive word, and his countless contributions to comic periodicals are equally free from the objectionable innuendoes and doubles-entendre with which a good many of his humorous contemporaries, in England as well as France, have not disdained to bid for an evanescent popularity. The racy satirist whose genius found expression in 'The Bab Ballads' and 'Lays of a Savoyard,' and has stamped scores of operas, 'fairy-comedies,' and farces with its unique and indelible cachet, never fathered a line of verse or prose that could give umbrage to the most rigorous moralist."

WHERE POETRY IS SCORNED

NEW YORK should have no rosy illusions about her literary eminence since one of her own poets has risen up to call her contemptible. He did not use this exact word, but it fits his description pretty accurately. And if New York is offended, the critic doesn't care, for he says that if his comparison of New York with Boston seems odious to the larger town, why, that is just that he means it to be. His grievance is all in the name of poetry, which may be published in New York, but in his view is neither appreciated nor even read here. The poet is Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, who succeeds Richard Watson Gilder as editor of *The Century Magazine*. He delivered the formal address at the commencement of New York University on the theme of "Poetry and Modern Life," in the course of which he said this:

"It was formerly more fashionable in New York than it now is to make sport of Boston culture. Perhaps this persiflage was due to New York's former sense of inferiority, accompanied by an envy very complimentary to Boston; perhaps the materialism of New York has evolved a skyscraper self-sufficiency which makes the game no longer worth the electricity; and then perhaps it is merely New York's growing indifference to culture.

"Probably nowhere in this country is there more genuine appreciation of pure poetry than in Boston and nowhere less than in New York. And altho here, as elsewhere, the general level of intelligence has risen, it is outside our metropolitan boundaries that one must look for a broad and liberal recognition of the fine arts, of which poetry is one of the finest. Hundreds of men of large means sit in their luxurious New York libraries and, like *Grandcourt*, abstain from literature, while Boston and Washington and the West are fairly feeding upon books and giving Manhattan good-natured scorn for scorn.

"Save in a few eddies, there is little real literary appreciation in what in a large sense—not a horse-show sense—may be called New York society. We have been swamped by the imported provincialism of the newly rich. As a publishing center New York is vastly important; as a literary center it is ridiculous. The humorists were accustomed to say of the Boston mother that she prest her darling infant to her brain, and cited the prayer of the Beacon Street lady: 'Oh Lord, we beseech thee that we may not palpitate with the wrong emotion.' The traditions of a great intellectual past make Boston a city in which a poet may still walk unashamed and count upon as much honor and appreciation as he deserves. Comparisons, it is said, are odious. This one is intended to be."

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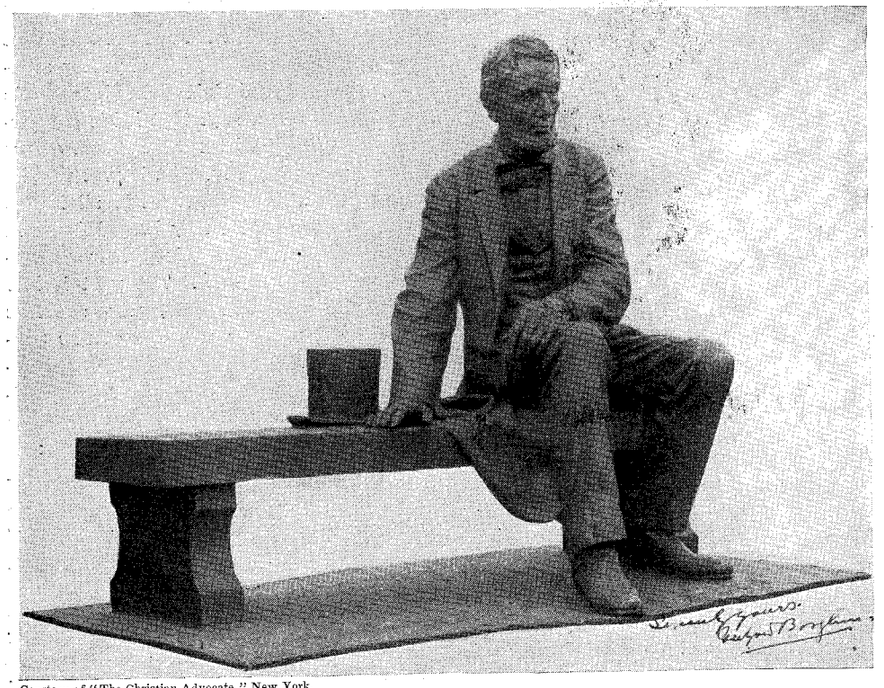
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

LINCOLN "IN GETHSEMANE"

MANY EFFORTS have been made in secular journals to prove that Lincoln was not a believer in Christianity. The religious press has just as often combated the contention. Whether or not he can be shown to have given a formal acknowledgment to the truths of the Christian religion, its phraseology was oftenest on his lips and his imagination was occupied with the crucial moments in the life of its founder. One of these has lately been embodied in bronze and set up as a memorial to the comrades of Lincoln Post at Newark, N. J. In the December after his election, when he was preparing his first inaugural, Lincoln wrote to one of his friends, "I am in the Garden of Gethsemane." In that hour, says the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, "found him, and his presentation of his subject has filled both an artistic and historic want." The editor of this journal writes thus of the dedicatory exercises:

"The exercises began with an invocation by Dr. William H. Morgan, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.



Courtesy of "The Christian Advocate," New York.

BORGLUM'S NEW STATUE OF LINCOLN AT NEWARK, N. J.

Just before writing his first inaugural Lincoln wrote to a friend that he was "in the Garden of Gethsemane." It is this agonizing moment that the sculptor has undertaken to express.

Among his supplications to the God of Nations as the God of men, was that the statue might ever remind Americans of the qualities of President Lincoln and of the work he achieved; and that it might serve to stimulate a desire on the part of every one to pattern himself by character and ideals of the martyr-President.

"The statue was erected in memory of Lincoln Post No. 11, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey. The funds for it were supplied by the will of Mr. Amos H. Van Horn, a long-time citizen and merchant in Newark. Mr. Van Horn was a type of the young American manhood from whose ranks the volunteer armies of the Union were recruited. He was brought up in a country store, but came to the city for a better opening. When the call for soldiers was made he joined the Army. After the war he returned to Newark and there prospered. In his will he set aside $25,000 for the erection of a suitable monument. It stands upon a site that was suggested by him when he spoke of his desire to aid in the perpetuation of the fame of Abraham Lincoln. . . . Besides Chancellor Pitney, who made an excellent address, ex-President Roosevelt delivered an oration of considerable length. . . . When the flags were raised to the breeze and the work of the sculptor was exposed, the exclamations of admiration on the part of those who were close enough to appreciate the beauty of the modeling mingled with the exultant shouts of the thousands who only knew that the formal unveiling had been effected.

"Chancellor Pitney dedicated the monument to the public. . . . It is impressive, unique, showing the man overwhelmed with sorrow, yet taking up the cross which his duty to his country imposed upon him."

CALLING THE PRESS TO AID THE PULPIT

IF THE voice from the pulpit is drowned in these days by the roar of the printing-press, why not enlist the press to help sound the preacher's call? A minister who is merely satisfied to preach vigorously to empty pews is both short-sighted and culpable, says Dr. Christian F. Reisner, of New York. If the people stay away, it is still the minister's duty to get the message to them somehow. This clergyman, who writes in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), thinks that not nearly enough use is made of the newspapers. He believes that the newspaper has been ignored and neglected by the Church where it has not been belittled or maligned. If properly approached it is ready to respond, so he is convinced, citing an illustration in defense of his view:

"I addrest by invitation the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The necessity of cultivating the newspapers was enforced and the readiness of the papers to respond was asserted. The fifteen or twenty lines used in this declaration were telegraphed out and in less than a month one clipping bureau sent me a hundred references to this address, coming from coast to coast and every section of the United States, many accompanied by editorial comments and assurances that the newspapers were ready to aid the Church. Not one found fault or denied its willingness to aid. For fourteen years it has been my persistent policy to become acquainted with the newspaper men wherever possible to do so. I have the privilege of knowing hundreds and have of course been quoted in interviews many times. And yet I do not know of a single time when I have been misrepresented or misused by them. They are eager to help the good. They must have character to be good judges of news and to succeed in their profession. The day is gone when the drinking man and shyster can succeed in the newspaper field. I have also invariably talked about personal religion. Not once have I been rebuked, but have often been given illustrations of truth and rich new thoughts. And in all my pastorates I have received some of them into the church. I have discovered that many of the best newspaper men are Christians by training and sympathy. In fact, five of the strongest news managers in New York City are worthy sons of ministers."

Ministers there are who cultivate the press and earn the title of "self-pusher." The present writer sees no harm in this when the aim is sincere and of high purpose. He writes:

"It is perfectly legitimate for him to get his name in the paper as much as possible if it always appears in connection

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with his church. He must avoid self-flattery and exalt the religion for which he stands. Theaters pay double rates for purchased space, with the understanding that players are to have notices in the news column. Department stores eagerly seek for news statements about members of their firms, picnics given for employees, and other details. Breweries pay for telegraphed items to be printed on the front pages of dailies. Politicians are seldom hidden under a rubber blanket, often being compelled to purchase newspaper plants. We are able to gage their position by public statements. They are not more worthy or more able to mold public sentiment than the prophets of to-day, ministers, the mouthpieces of God. It is not sane humility to keep churches in the background. Preachers must make themselves felt in the community. The Great Teacher was talked about by all classes and spoke explicitly about public conditions."

Some practical hints are given as to methods of cultivating newspaper publicity. The minister is recommended to write signed editorials or to prepare copies of addresses for reporters. Furthermore:

"Let the minister be always ready to give interviews. First, let him know the managing editor of the paper and impress his willingness to cooperate. Many garbled interviews result from sending green reporters to be tried out on the local parson. If the pastor has demonstrated his friendliness and ability to the managing authorities, such an indignity will not be perpetrated. Usually carefully write down the things which are to be quoted. Surely enforce this if the interviewer is of second-grade ability.

"Furnish all possible news to the dailies exalting the social life of the church. People everywhere are looking for helpful fellowship. The New York *Globe* recently printed the plaint of a lonely man in New York. A gentleman who had been gladdened by the social life of our church answered it with a well-written, cheerful letter, which was also printed. Interrogations came to me, and the friendless author is now a member of our church, happy and cheery because of the social and religious life which he has found."

PASSING OF THE SHAKERS—It is reported that the Shakers are "winding up their financial affairs" in the State of Ohio and in the one remaining colony of that sect in the State of New York. These facts, observes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "call attention to the final failure of one of the longest existing of the many communistic experiments that have been tried in this country." At present remnants of once flourishing Shaker settlements exist in Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., and Enfield, Conn., besides those referred to in Ohio. *The Pioneer Press* notes these historic data:

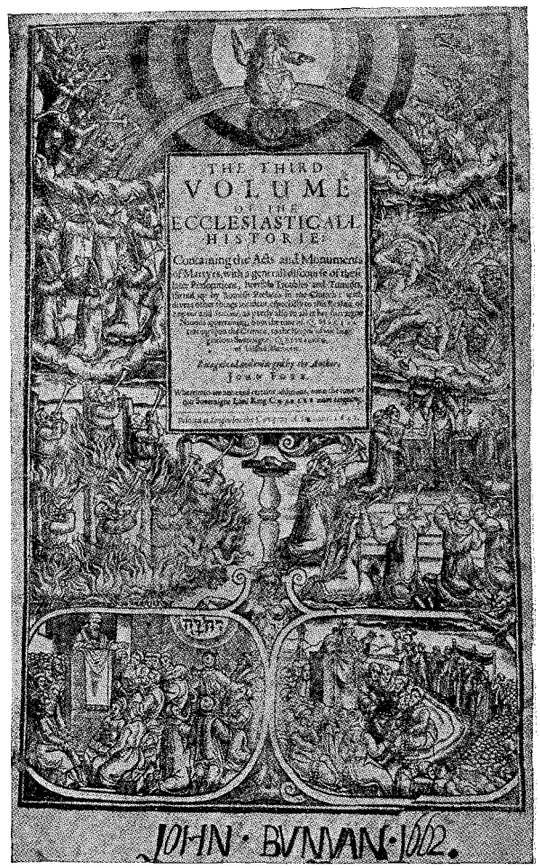
"The Shakers first established themselves in this country just before the Revolutionary War and have kept their organization more or less intact since that time, in spite of the fact that the fundamental basis of their organization offered nothing to promise prolonged existence of the sect.

"The Shakers were the followers of 'Mother Ann' Lee. They believed that she was the feminine counterpart of Jesus Christ. She died in 1784 and the society was reorganized on a communistic basis. Celibacy, non-resistance, and equality for women are the simple tenets of the Shaker creed. Their affairs are managed by groups, the authority being vested in two men and two women chosen by the colony. All of their religious and business affairs are discust in open meeting. They do not worship Christ nor Ann Lee, but 'the highest good wherever it may be found.' The Shakers had a membership of 4,000 in 1887, but their membership decreased to 1,000 in 1902, and it appears now that they are on the point of dissolution.

"In the years following the American Revolution more than a score of communistic sects and colonies were established in the United States. Some of them appealed to the sensualities and some of them were plain swindles. The Shakers held out no sensual or financial allurements and it is surprizing that they have endured so long, except on the theory that their simplicity in living attracted recruits, and made them the sole survivors of all these social experiments. With their passing will close one of the most interesting chapters of social experiments in the history of any country."

A RELIGIOUS TREASURE SAVED

ENGLAND seems more eager to retain religious treasures than those that are merely artistic. Recently a copy of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," owned and autographed by John Bunyan, was advertised for sale and might have come into the possession of some odious American had not the Attorney-General of Great Britain intervened at the last moment and stopt the sale. The book has been held since 1841 by the Bedford Literary Institute which acquired it from a



BUNYAN'S COPY OF FOXE.

This title-page of one of the volumes of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" bears Bunyan's autograph signature. The people of Bedford, where the book has been owned since 1841, were restrained by England's Attorney-General from selling it at auction.

Bedford bookseller for £45. The Institute feels itself burdened by a mortgage which can not be said, however, to be of overwhelming proportions. It decided to take advantage of the season of great prices paid for literary treasures, and looked to realize £8,000 to £10,000 at the sale of its unique possession. Almost the whole nation, as exprest through its newspapers, was aroused. The Attorney-General was interrogated in the House of Commons, and he decided that there was "justification of a complete investigation into the circumstances of the original purchase, the conditions under which the volumes were deposited in the library, and the right of the library to sell them," and ordered the book withdrawn. The London *Times* voices its indignation in these words:

"Apart from their legal right to sell the book—which is and must be in dispute until the question we have raised is authoritatively settled—very few, we should hope, will be found to indorse the moral right of the authorities of the Bedford Literary Institute to do so. The idea of selling at a great price a book, of which the sole value consists in its associations with Bunyan and with Bedford Gaol, for the sake of paying off a trumpery mortgage is so preposterous and so repugnant to all right feeling that, if we could be sure that the book would remain in England and be entrusted to custodians more worthy

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of it than the Bedford Literary Institute has shown itself to be, we might be content to waive the legal question of title in order to make quite certain that that Institute, at any rate, should have nothing more to do with it."

The Institute has now to establish its legal right to dispose of the book by sale. One wonders if high prices can further tempt it to brave such scorn as this:

"Even if the library makes good its claim, no harm can come of the delay, which will at least prevent an acrimonious and futile controversy after the inevitable. Were the book only one of ordinary interest to collectors, the question of legal right would still remain; but in the present case, which involves a most intimate relic of one of England's greatest heirs of fame, the question becomes one of moral right as well. It is to be hoped that the inquiry which is to follow the Attorney-General's action will awaken the library's slumbering sense of its responsiblity to the nation. It has been England's unchartered custodian of Bunyan's book for seventy years, and the privilege of having guarded the book so long should be a powerful incentive to insuring its preservation for the future, either at Bedford, where Bunyan pursued his tinker's craft, 'sitting at a door in the sun and talking about the things of God,' or in some national collection. The only other book comparable with this copy of Foxe, Milton's Bible, is in America. Neither can be measured by commercial standards. Public subscriptions may fail to keep such treasures in the country, but their failure does not prove that the nation is insensible to an irreparable loss."

A "MUNICIPAL PENTECOST"

THE MEN'S BROTHERHOOD of a Congregational church in New Britain, Conn., started out recently to show how cleanliness is next to godliness. They were chafing under inactivity, and to prove the worth of their organization for some effective work they began a "Spotless Town Crusade." Six languages were required to inform the citizens of this manufacturing town what was asked of them. Several weeks were occupied in the preliminary task of educating the city in the meaning of the crusade. Thousands of pieces of printed matter were distributed in the homes of the community, and, says the Rev. Herbert A. Jump in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), "these leaflets came to not a few foreign-born citizens as the first communication in their native language which they had ever received from the Government whose flag was floating over them." Further:

"The city missionary had given them tracts which they could understand, but the city itself had never given them anything. Accordingly they responded with enthusiasm. When the man who had been born in Poland read, '*Co mamy zrobic aby dopomodz oczyscic miasto New Britain*'; when the man from Naples read, '*Sgombrate le vostra cenere e le immondizie dal vostro cortile*'; when the man from the Rhine Valley read, '*Reinigen Sie Ihren Keller, Stall oder Scheune*'; when the man from Stockholm read, '*Blanda icke ihop aska och affall*'; and when the man from the ghetto of a Russian city read some advice which the pages of *The Congregationalist* can not reproduce because it was printed in Yiddish—these recently arrived citizens were but having brought home to them in intelligible translations such injunctions as:

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP MAKE NEW BRITAIN A CLEAN CITY

1. Take away all the ashes and dirt from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping-ground.
2. Clean out your cellars, stables, and sheds. Whitewash your cellar walls, fences, and hen-houses.
3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alleyways.
4. Avoid mixing ashes and garbage. This is against the law. You may be fined five dollars.
5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana or orange skins into streets.
6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful. Every house should have a little green grass and a few trees.
7. When you have cleaned up for Easter, KEEP YOUR YARD CLEAN ALL THE TIME.

Dirty yards cause flies, sickness, death.
Old tin cans hold water; water breeds mosquitoes.
Rotten garbage makes bad air, bad air makes weak bodies, weak bodies make big doctor's bills.

The methods of modern advertising also were employed to contribute to the end sought. Thus:

"At the outset there was the photographing of some guilty back yards which had first suggested the idea of a Spotless Town. This savored not a little of adventure. On one occasion a president of a Congregational Church Men's League narrowly escaped a baptism of garbage thrown out from a third-story tenement. A few days after the results of the kodak campaign had been made public, a minister of a Congregational church was accosted on the street by an irate individual and profanely threatened with physical violence if ever again he was seen trespassing upon certain real estate. Inasmuch, however, as the Spotless Town pictures had really been taken by the sanitary inspector of the city in the prosecution of his official investigations, these and other impulsive outbreaks by sensitive property-owners appealed principally to one's sense of humor.

"The pictures were put into half-tones and published far and wide in the newspapers and on the leaflets. They were made into stereopticon slides and shown to a citizens' meeting, to the pupils of the high school, and finally at a special exhibition given before the Mayor and Common Council, at which time the city government passed a vote commending the crusade to all residents of New Britain. Later on pictures were taken of the dumps where the results of the clean-up campaign bulked most evidently, of children actually engaged in hauling away their loads of rubbish in express carts with other children as two-legged draft-horses, and of yards where the sanitary cyclone had done its work. The local theaters cooperated during the week of most strenuous interest, and each of them ran a series of the Spotless Town pictures introduced with such exhortations as

Are you helping the
Spotless Town Crusade?
Here are some of the yards that need
to be cleaned.
How do you like them?

"Of course many of the yards portrayed were recognized by the audiences, but that did no injury to the cause. And the body of public sentiment was so strongly favorable to the movement that the complaints of disgruntled property-owners were nothing but wind flurries on the surface of the advancing tide. With the Mayor as honorary president of the crusade, the health officer as acting chairman, the sanitary inspector as an aggressive worker, and all the municipal machinery under orders to render assistance wherever possible, there is small wonder that the enterprise succeeded. New Britain is fortunate in having as officials at the head of her government men who are desirous of developing among her polyglot citizens the modern 'city-consciousness'; hence they are keenly alive to every form of civic uplift, and the achievements of the city along these lines are limited only by her youth and resources."

But for the Spotless Town League—ten thousand boys and girls wearing a blue and white membership button and each one of them committed to the cleaning up of his own back yard—the movement "would have failed of its largest usefulness":

"Printed matter helped, pictures helped, but the school-children helped most of all. Indeed, but for the Spotless Town League—ten thousand boys and girls wearing a blue and white membership button and each one of them committed to the cleaning up of his own back yard—the movement would have failed of its largest usefulness. There were some ten commandments of Spotless Town which they tried to obey. 'Don't throw anything on the sidewalk or street,' was the first commandment. 'Don't mix ashes and garbage; pigs don't like to eat old coal or clinkers,' was the fourth commandment. 'Don't forget that horses love banana-skins; a banana-skin is not dangerous if it is inside a horse's stomach,' was the eighth commandment. Hearing about Spotless Town in school, these League members talked about Spotless Town when they went home; and the result was that Good Friday, a legal holiday in Connecticut, found literally thousands of fathers at work with their children, busy in out-of-door house-cleaning."

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MILLIONS IN CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

SAFETY and PROFIT FOR SMALL INVESTORS

The only REAL investment in the world is REAL ESTATE. Land is wealth—above accident and beyond business risk.

INVEST your savings in LAND. Let other people make you independent. If you own good city real estate, every man, woman and child in its vicinity is constantly WORKING FOR YOU, increasing your land value year by year.

Chicago has grown from a trading post of 60 people in 1830 to the fourth city in the world with 2,185,283 population in 80 years. THINK OF IT.

Business buildings in the downtown district costing $34,925,000 and public improvements to cost hundreds of Millions are now under way. In the next few years Chicago must even surpass her own unparalleled records of growth, and her suburban real estate is sure to DOUBLE AND TREBLE IN VALUE. Population and land values move together.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY, AND YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED SMALL INVESTORS

Several years ago we purchased for cash, at a very low price, 426 lots in what is now one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. Four blocks away, lots are selling today at from $300 to $700 each. In our judgment every one of our lots is now worth at least $250.

To increase our already large list of clients, we offer 180 of these lots at a special price considerably below present value. We will sell them in groups of four lots to each purchaser at $160 a lot,—$640 for the four. Terms $60 cash, balance $10 per month. NO INTEREST. Five per cent discount for all cash.

This is a rare chance to secure LIVE PROPERTY in a fine suburb right on the edge of America's greatest railroad and agricultural center. Every lot is well located, high and dry, and should sell in a very short time for $300 to $350 each. NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE OFFERED SUCH BARGAINS, and we stake our reputation that these lots will make you money.

We have been in the banking and investment business since 1867; bankers in Iowa until 1893; real estate experts in Chicago ever since. Our bankers will tell you of our reliability, or we can refer you to hundreds of customers throughout the United States for whom we have made money in years past.

If you come to see this property you will surely buy. If you cannot visit us, we will protect you fully in purchasing by mail or wire.

A little booklet entitled "Investing for Profit" embodies our experience of over forty years. To get acquainted, it will be sent you free for a limited time. Drop us a line today—RIGHT NOW—so we may write you a personal letter, explaining the unusual merit of our proposition.

D. C. & C. P. CAMPBELL

1016 Royal Insurance Building **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Long Distance Telephone: Harrison, 1126

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Help Your Baby Fight the Summer Heat

IT isn't the heat, it is the food that kills our babies in the summer time—and alas, more of them die in these three summer months than in all the rest of the year together. Yet it is all so unnecessary. With the help of Nestlé's Food the summer can be so comfortable for the baby and you will be free from anxiety.

In the long sultry nights, you do not need to bear the trials of souring milk, the baby weary and cross, yourself exhausted. If the baby has the right food, it will not mind the heat. Try Nestlé's for a while, and you will see the little body plump out; and bathed, freshly clothed, aired, sunned and properly fed that little one of yours will sleep smilingly in its little bed.

For Nestlé's exactly suits the little baby stomach; Nestlé's will not spoil in the heat and Nestlé's *contains no germs.*

More babies die of summer diarrhea than any other cause, because in the heat of the year, cow's milk has even more than the usual number of germs, and the child's powers of resistance are greatly lessened in hot weather. Your baby cannot digest the curds in cow's milk, and your baby needs more sugar than it gets in cow's milk.

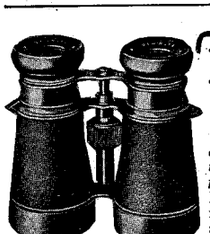
All this is overcome in Nestlé's Food. Nestlé's is the best cow's milk, from our own sanitary dairies, purified and modified until it is the nearest thing there is to mother's milk. That is why it suits the baby stomach so well; a baby's stomach was made to digest its mother's milk, and any substitute for that mother's milk must be so like it that the baby won't notice the difference.

For three generations its use has constantly increased all over the civilized world. This should give you confidence; so if your baby is not thriving as he should, send for the Sample. It will give him the right start.

"Infant Feeding and Hygiene" is a 72-page Book of every day help. Several million mothers now have it, and yours will come with the Sample.

HENRI NESTLÉ, 92 Chambers St., New York,
Please send me, free, your book and trial package.

Name .....
Address .....
.....



DA-NITE Binoculars

are fast superseding the old style restricted-power glasses.

DA-NITE glasses furnish ALL the service of several different glasses in one instrument — by simply turning little metal discs while holding the glass.

High or Low Power, for discerning distant, small objects, or for viewing those within easy range.

And, DA-NITE glasses cost less than half the price of glasses of only one power; $15 postpaid, including carrying case and cord.

Travellers, Tourists, Automobilists, Sportsmen should all have DA-NITE Binoculars Send for Booklet F-1.

McIntire, Magee & Brown Co., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE GOOD DONE BY CARRIE NATION

IT has been said that we go insane only over the things worth while going insane over. Carrie Nation is dead, and her death was caused by paresis. Therefore her enemies rejoice. These enemies include many themselves favorable to prohibition. But they firmly believe that Carrie Nation made them a laughing-stock as well as herself, and that she did their cause more harm than good. They forget some things, however, and from all the multitude of humorous "write-ups" of her career now appearing in the press, we must turn to the region of her birth and bringing up in order to find impartial, dignified treatment and opinion. The following account is contained in the Kansas City *Journal*. It says editorially:

No matter what outsiders may say of the late Carrie Nation, the people of Kansas have a warm spot in their hearts for her. Perhaps she was misguided. If she was, it was in the right direction.

That Carrie Nation is directly responsible for the wholesome condition existing in Kansas to-day, so far as the enforcement of the prohibitory law is concerned, is admitted by all public men who have kept close tab on things. Had she not started out with her little hatchet the chances are that the State would be disregarding the prohibitory law now as it had been before her advent. It is common knowledge to all that Kansas was in a most deplorable condition from a temperance standpoint, when she first broke loose. All the big towns had open saloons and nearly every small town had its joint or blind tiger. No effort was being made, in good faith, to enforce the law. Wichita boasted of its high-toned saloons with expensive bars and mirrors. Kansas City, Kan., had as fine saloons as its sister city across the line. Leavenworth and Atchison had a saloon in every business block. Expensive bars were maintained in Topeka right in the shadow of the state-house dome. Saloonkeepers and jointists were running the towns and in many places were even dictating the politics of their counties. Some of them were so bold as to try to run state politics. Corruption was rife everywhere. The State, from a prohibition viewpoint, was the laughing-stock of the nation. Wherever a prohibition fight was in progress the liquor interests held Kansas up as a horrible example. It was humiliating to the law-abiding people of the Sun-flower State. But they couldn't deny it. All they could say to the charge was: "As bad as conditions are under prohibition, they are not as bad as they would be with open saloons everywhere." The people would take much comfort out of the fact that there were a few counties where the law was rigidly enforced. But when Kansas was put in evidence as "Exhibit A" in other States where a prohibition fight was on, prohibition was not materially benefited. In fact, it was injured.

Contempt for the prohibitory law bred contempt for other laws. The low-down joints and grog shops became shelters for

Relieves Headache
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves headache and nervousness caused by impaired digestion, wakefulness or overwork.

For Summer Appetites

A wise mother realizes the importance of selecting food best adapted to Summer needs.

Appetizing flavour, wholesome nourishment, and convenience of serving are all found in

Post Toasties

No wonder the little folks are on tip-toe with anticipation when they see a package of this crisp, delicious food.

The Ideal Summer Food for Breakfast, Lunch or Supper.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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crooks of all kinds, and crimes of the most revolting nature were so numerous that they ceased to have any news value.

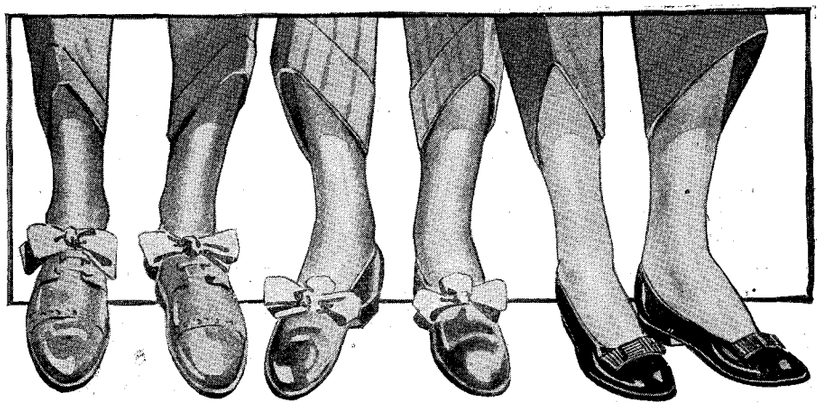
"A murder in Wichita or Topeka is no longer news," is the reply Eastern papers would make to a query as to how much they wanted of a certain murder.

This was the condition when Carrie Nation showed up with her hatchet, or rather her ax. For while Carrie's fame is linked with the "hatchet," it was an ax that she first used. Driven almost to frenzy by drunkenness in her own family and by the utter disregard in which public officials held their own oaths of office, she decided to close up the saloons in her own little town. Little did she dream that her smashing raid at Kiowa would ultimately bring her into national prominence. It wasn't glory she was looking for when she first began her crusade; it was the enforcement of the prohibitory law. After she got a touch of notoriety she kept on. Perhaps it caused her later to do much smashing. But notoriety was the furthest from her thoughts when she started out.

It was and still is against the law to destroy property, but Mrs. Nation always contended that property used for an unlawful purpose was not property; at least, that it was not entitled to the protection of the law. It was her conviction to the very last that it was no crime to smash a joint or spill a lot of liquor in the gutters. And it was this feature of the case that caused the law-abiding people to cheer her on. They felt that Kansas had been outraged so long by the outlaws in the liquor traffic that drastic action of most any kind against them was all right. . . .

It was not Carrie's smashing that brought about the change in Kansas conditions. Nor her little hatchet. It was her tongue. Her hatchet and her smashing enabled her to get the ear of the people in general and public officials in particular. And her tongue did the rest. She tackled every public official who was in the least responsible for the notorious violation of the prohibitory law. The lectures she read governors, attorney-generals, county attorneys, district judges, supreme judges, legislators, and others less important were heralded everywhere by the press. She got right "under the hide" of the officials. Public sentiment was behind her absolutely in her castigation of recreant officials. She drove them to action. Then they found that it wasn't so hard after all to enforce the law. A wave of law enforcement was soon kindled, and it has been going ever since. As a result Kansas probably hasn't an open saloon within its borders to-day, and blind tigers and joints are as scarce as hen's teeth. It is popular now to enforce the prohibitory law. No longer do the politicians cater to the jointists and their allies. "Swat the jointists or bootlegger" is as common now as swatting the fly. And it has all come about through the action of one determined little woman—Carrie Nation.

It was always a conundrum to many people why Mrs. Nation established a home for drunkards' wives on Kansas soil. It will be remembered that out of her profits on the lecture platform she saved some money and started a home for drunkards' wives in Kansas City, Kan. That such a home should be established in a prohibition State, where theoretically there should be no drunkards, seemed strange. To a friend Mrs. Nation said she had two objects in it. First, to give a home to women who had worthless drunken husbands; second, to shame public officials of



New Style Socks

Guaranteed Without Limit

Here is something entirely new in Shawknit Socks. Long, soft fibre Egyptian cotton, over which a film of exquisitely fine silk gives the fashionable "changeable effect." Each sock is reinforced for extra wear at heel and toe.

The whole effect is *very stylish*. Thin sheer socks which fit perfectly, which are soft and comfortable and will wear almost like spun steel.

Ask your dealer for **"Shawknit Satinette"**—the new socks *with the unlimited guarantee*.

Yes, that's exactly what we mean.

Our guarantee is to leave entirely to wearers the wear they should get from Shawknit Socks.

Our Unlimited Guarantee

"We guarantee that this pair of Shawknit Socks will wear just as long without mending—be just as comfortable—fit just as well—look just as stylish—as your just and fair judgment of socks at this price decides they should do. If this pair of Shawknit Socks does not give the satisfaction in wear, fit and style, that you demand of them, send them back to us at our factory, together with this Guarantee ticket. We will replace them with a new pair without cost to you."

(Signed) Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell, Mass.

You see we've been knitting Shawknit Socks for over 35 years—supplying them to millions of pleased and satisfied wearers—and we know that you buy socks for satisfaction, not to fuss over.

Shawknit Socks give satisfaction.

Ask your dealer for them. It is easy for your dealer to get Shawknit Socks for you because we sell to reliable dealers direct from one of our numerous conveniently located warehouses or from our factory.

If your dealer refuses to get Shawknit Socks for you, send us his name, remit $1.00 direct to us for each three pairs of **Shawknit Satinette** you wish, and we will ship to you from here.

Shawknit Satinette come in all regular sizes and seven colors—Black—Navy Blue—Ox Blood Red—Reseda Green—Brown—Light Tan—Dark Tan—packed three pairs of any color in a box.

We also make many lines of Shawknit Socks—plain cottons, worsteds, and fancy ornamented socks—all told about in our little book "Stylish Socks." Write for it. We mail it postpaid FREE for the asking. Ask for it. Address, Shaw Stocking Co., 306 Shaw St., Lowell, Mass.

Before sending to us for Shawknit Socks, please ask for them at the store where you regularly trade. We prefer to sell you through such stores. We supply sock wearers direct only as a matter of accommodation, if buying from our factory is more convenient for you.

Be Sure to—

Look for Stores That Sell—

Shawknit Socks

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Any of our 13,000 dealers will be glad to demonstrate the remarkable playing possibilities of

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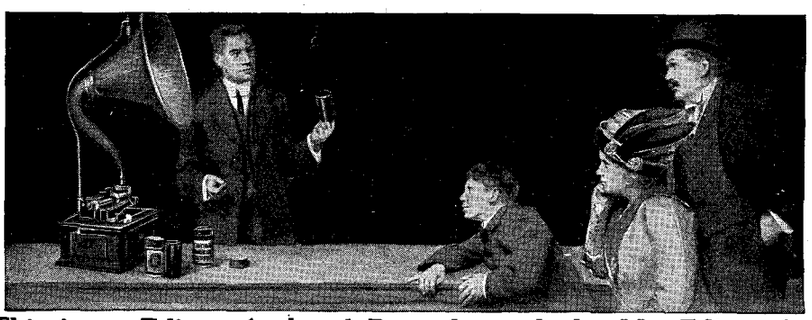

This is an Edison Amberol Record—made by Mr. Edison for

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

—made to increase the entertaining ability of the Edison Phonograph — made to give Edison Phonograph owners longer, better, more complete and more carefully executed songs and instrumental music.

This record, no larger than the ordinary cylinder record, has a playing time of *four-and-one-half* minutes.

Do you realize what a playing time of four-and-one-half minutes means?

Did you ever time a song-hit with its choruses and its encores, an overture or a Grand Opera aria? Do so, and you will understand why so many good songs and so much good music never appeared in record form up to the time of perfection of the Amberol. Do so, and you will realize the necessity of getting an Edison Phonograph with its Amberol Records, if you want to have in your home those things you have enjoyed most at concerts, musical comedies, and the opera.

Edison Standard Records . . . . . **$ .35**
Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) **.50**
Edison Grand Opera Records **$ .75** to **$2.00**

There is an Edison Phonograph at a price to suit everybody's means, from the Gem at **$15.00** to the Amberola at **$200.00.** Sold at the same prices everywhere in the United States. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., 4 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

There is a place in your office for the Edison Business Phonograph, no matter what your business is

TO INVESTORS

The investment of your surplus funds is a subject of great importance, and deserving of special study.

We believe that every conservative investor should seek the suggestions and counsel of a thoroughly reliable investment banker.

In this issue we present the offerings of leading financial houses, representing a variety of attractive investments. See pages 1262 to 1264. Unreliable or questionable offerings are rigidly excluded from our columns.

If you are interested in some special class of securities we invite you to write us. If we do not know ourselves, we can refer you to those who do know, and whose advice is thoroughly reliable. Address

The Financial Department **The Literary Digest**

Kansas into doing their full duty. That Kansas needed such a home was due solely to recreant officials and she thought perhaps it would spur them into living up to their oaths of office. And it has. This is evidenced by the fact that the home was closed recently because there were no drunkards' wives to look after. Carrie Nation received many slurs and jibes, not only from the violators of law, but also from some of "our best citizens." But she will live in memory long after they are dead and forgotten. Like Old John Brown, her body now lies a-moldering in the grave but her soul goes marching on.

WAGNER'S FIRST FAILURE

IT may console some whose ears can not stand the stridency of Wagner to know that the great composer himself was once driven nearly distracted by the drum-thumpings in one of his own overtures. The audience failed to recognize him as the composer, and he was for once heartily glad of it. Only the doorkeeper knew, and Wagner slunk out past him like a guilty thing. In his "secret" Autobiography, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, the young composer, then struggling for "bread and recognition," recounts a pitiful tale which shows again the grievous pitfalls to which genius is exposed. Then, too, it was Wagner's first attempt. He says:

The first item on the program was called by the exciting title, "New Overture"—nothing more.

I had surreptitiously listened to the rehearsal with some misgiving. I was very much imprest by the coolness with which Dorn fenced with the apparent confusion which the members of the orchestra showed with regard to this mysterious composition. The principal theme of the allegro was contained in four bars; after every fourth bar, however, a fifth bar had been inserted, which had nothing to do with the melody, and which was announced by a loud bang on the kettle-drum on the second beat. As this drummer stood out alone, the drummer, who continually thought he was making a mistake, got confused and did not give the right sharpness to the accent as prescribed by the score.

Listening from my hidden corner, and frightened at my original intention, this accidentally different rendering did not displease me. To my genuine annoyance, however, Dorn called the drummer to the front and insisted on his playing the accents with the prescribed sharpness. When, after the rehearsal, I told the musical director of my misgivings about this important fact, he stuck to it that the thing would sound very well as it was.

In spite of this assurrance my restlessness grew, and I had not the courage to introduce myself to my friends in advance as the author of the "New Overture." I had forgotten to buy a ticket and was refused admission by the man at the door.

Suddenly the tuning up of the orchestra grew louder and louder, and I thought I should have to miss the beginning of my work. In my anxiety I revealed myself to the man at the door as the composer of the "New Overture," and in this way succeeded in passing without a ticket.

The overture began. After the theme of

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the "black" brass instruments had made itself heard with great emphasis, the "red" allegro theme started, in which, as I have already mentioned, every fifth bar was interrupted by the drum-beat from the "black" world. The fatal drum-beat, brutally hammered out, entirely deprived me of my senses.

I heard my neighbors calculating the return of this effect. Knowing the absolute correctness of their calculation, I suffered ten thousand torments and became almost unconscious. At last I awoke from my nightmare when the overture, to which I had disdained to give what I considered a trite ending, came to a standstill almost unexpectedly.

No fantom like those in Hoffman's "Tales" could have succeeded in producing the extraordinary state in which I came to my senses on noticing the astonishment of the audience at the end of the performance. I heard no exclamations of disapproval, no hissing, no remarks, not even laughter; all I saw was intense astonishment at such a strange occurrence, which imprest them, as it did me, like a horrible nightmare. Nothing, however, equaled the pain of coming face to face with the man at the door; the strange look he gave me haunted me ever afterward, and for a considerable time I avoided the pit of the Leipsic Theater.

HUNNEWELL'S WOMAN MAYOR

IT has been drilled into our minds for many years that when a man marries his troubles begin; but it remained for Hunnewell, Kan., says the Atlanta *Georgian and News*, to demonstrate that a woman walks right into the thick of trouble when she becomes Mayor of a man-made town. And how she has walked into it—hobbled into it, we might almost say!

Mrs. Ella Wilson has found the short time she has been Mayor of Hunnewell anything but a political honeymoon.

As soon as she was elected, she set out to be Mayor in fact as well as in name. She insisted that woman should have her way, particularly if she occupied the chief office of a city and was put there by the vote of its citizens.

She named a woman chief of police, and in addition set on foot a number of reform measures, and was making her power felt when trouble suddenly broke loose in bunches.

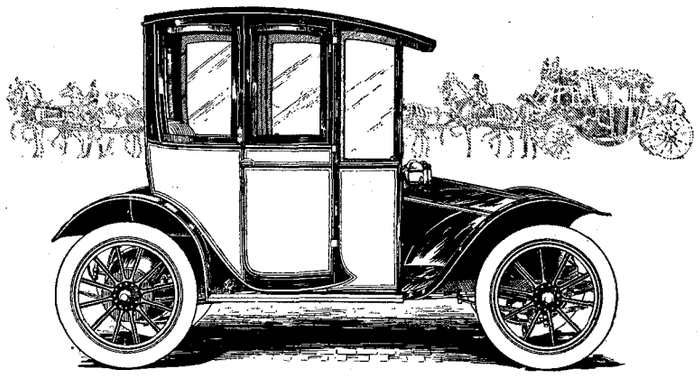
There was a city council, and it was composed of men. They refused to recognize her appointment, and treated her reform measures with scorn and likewise with a great deal of rudeness. When she would go to a council-meeting there would be none; and whenever there was one, it would be at a time and place unknown to her.

Beginning with this sort of absent treatment, both the council and the department of police have come to the point of flatly refusing to heed any of her official orders or acts.

Finding herself in this sad plight, she has appealed to the Governor of Kansas for help, at the same time complaining bitterly of the criticism that has been directed against her and her administration.

Through the Attorney General of the State she received a reply that is indeed a gallant one, to the effect that all the power of the

First View of the New and Larger Hupp-Yeats



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100-inch wheel-base; 30 cell, 13 plate battery. Price, $2150 F. O. B. Detroit
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A Coach of Kingly Origin Whose Exquisite Design Sounds the Knell of the High-Hung Electric Carriage

Men and women of discernment, everywhere recognized in the first Hupp-Yeats a renaissance of the golden age of coach building—when the designer catered to kings and was knighted for perfection of form, or guillotined, perhaps, for failure.

It is our pleasure to supplement this *first* marked success with a *second* and a larger coach; more striking still in its adaptation of ancient ideas to modern needs.

We believe that the Hupp-Yeats coach, by virtue of its beauty, and the increased utility that results therefrom, is destined to supersede the high-hung electric carriage as the "safety" superseded the old high wheeled bicycle.

HUPP-YEATS ELECTRIC COACH

Guaranteed for life. Design protected by letters patent

The old royal coach was constructed so as to assure the huge element of safety to the royal person.

With electricity as the motive-power, the danger of overturning in a carriage hung high in the air is much greater; as is the menace of skidding.

For relief from these potential perils you have the Hupp-Yeats to thank. The Hupp-Yeats *cannot* overturn and it *will not* skid unless it is fairly driven to do so by carelessness.

The addition of the curved roof and sloping hood, the perfect balance of all the parts, and the elimination of several hundred pounds of useless weight, so reduces the wind-resistance that a Hupp-Yeats will travel of its own momentum for an incredible distance on the gentlest sort of down grade.

These same factors give it very much more power and utilize much less current under adverse conditions, on the upgrade, or against a stiff breeze.

News Notes about the New Hupp-Yeats

The new Hupp-Yeats coach has a wheel-base of 100 inches, which is longer than the wheel-base of any other electric carriage.

The purpose is to secure the luxurious riding qualities peculiar to the largest and longest gas cars and impossible in the average short and "bunty" electric.

One hundred miles on one charge is no unusual performance, for this car under normal conditions will make 115 miles on a charge.

The motor is the famous Westinghouse.

It drives the car in the direct motor-to-axle system that originated with the Hupp-Yeats, through but one set of gears.

The bearings throughout are of an imported ball type.

The chassis frame is of pressed steel, tremendously strong, though light, and the weight of the car is 500 to 600 pounds under that of any other of approximate size.

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RACINE, WIS., June 24, 1910

Messrs. Ostermoor & Co.,

Dear Sirs: After nine years' constant use in my house, the first mattress purchased from you is as even, as perfect and as comfortable, or in fact more so, than the *first night I* slept on it.

Some three or four years ago I wanted another mattress, and as I was in a hurry and the dealer said it was "exactly the same," and it appeared very similar, I bought an imitation.

It looked very good then, but I must say it can not now compare with my Ostermoor in looks or in comfort.

Very truly yours, MRS. G. F. MCNITT.

WHEN you are buying a mattress, remember that Ostermoor is the *only* mattress which does or can offer a record for honest service covering generations of use.

When any one is trying to sell a substitute or imitation mattress, one of his first claims is sure to be "just as good as an Ostermoor"—and it is unfortunate that *so far as you may be able to prove right there on the spot*, he may be right. All mattresses *look* much alike, but *outside* appearances count for so little compared with *inside* facts.

Long, comfortable service is the one perfect test.

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Buy *from your Ostermoor dealer—his* name *will* be sent if you write us. Do not be deceived into taking a cheaply constructed imitation offered at another store. We will ship a mattress by express, prepaid, same day your check is received, where we have no dealer or he has none in stock.

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For Summer Comfort
Look for the name PARIS on every Garter
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State of Kansas, if necessary, will be used to protect her in her rights and in her efforts to have the ordinances of her city obeyed.

In fact, the Attorney General, in coming to the aid of beauty in distress, does even more than the duties of his office require. He proffers the Mayoress the following advice:

"Smile and do not take too seriously the comments made by citizens. When one enters public service, he or she must be prepared to take criticism. All the little doings of a public officer occupying the high position of Mayor are the subject of free comment on the part of the free citizenship."

CAPTURING TWO LIVE LION CUBS

BEARDING a lion in his den is not half so hazardous as stealing cubs from a lioness; yet the latter feat has been attempted—with success, if we may believe an East-Indian hunter, Nizam Shah, who recounts his adventure in *Sarasvati* (Allahabad). An Englishman, desirous of securing a couple of live cubs for a friend's zoo, commissioned the Mussulman to obtain them, offering him a prize of one thousand rupees (about $333). The hunter, arming himself with a trusty rifle, plenty of cartridges, and lunch enough to last him four days, set out, all by himself, to walk alongside a mountain stream. After twenty-four hours of marching, on the morning of the second day, he came upon what he thought to be the footprints of a lioness who apparently had come to the stream to drink. It was quite difficult to decipher the tracks on the rocks, but, following the trail as best he could, he scaled about half the hill. Suddenly he heard a noise that he took to be the roar of the animal he was stalking. He at once climbed a tall tree, and with loaded gun waited for further developments. However, nothing happened, and the beast continued on her way. When all was quiet he climbed down and once again followed the footprints until he came to a point where the jungle was dense and the rocks rose high on all sides. His instinct told him to climb a tree and reconnoiter. From his high perch he gazed right into the cave into which the lioness had jumped, and where she presumably made her home. Now he was within sight of his prize, but since by this time it was nearly dark, he could do nothing until morning. So he ate some of his dry bread, drank a few sips of water which he was carrying in a gourd-flask, and made himself as comfortable as he could in the tree until the day dawned. Before long the lioness ventured out of her den. If she had come within the range of his rifle, he would have shot her dead. But this was not to be. An hour after her departure the intrepid hunter got down and began slowly to make his way to the cave. To tell the rest of the story in the narrator's own words:

On looking into the pit I found the lioness' two cubs—about as large as cats—playing with each other. This spectacle delighted my heart . . . but since the cave was about eight cubits deep, and the rock was perfectly perpendicular, I felt puzzled as to how to get into it. After much cogitation, I found that a low branch of a tree was hanging part way

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The heating system he buys must be **efficient.** Old-time methods of house-heating, which kept you warm on one side while the other froze, are particularly objectionable in Wyoming, where summer's gentle breezes become winter's howling blizzard. Our Boilers have won friends even in the far northwest because

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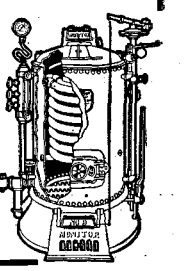

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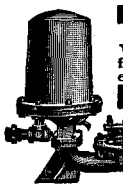

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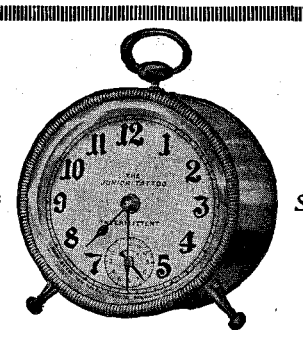

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into the pit. This would help me to get down. I deposited my gun on the rock, and made up my mind to use the limb of the tree to assist me in entering the cave. My weight made the branch hang a little lower down, and I was thus able to reach the bottom of the hole.

Presuming that their mother had returned, the cubs came out of their nook and slowly walked over to where I was. Thereupon I took off my coat and bound the little beasts up in it, then taking hold of it I began to figure how I could get away with my booty.

Now, for the first time, I missed the branch of the tree which had helped me descend. But horror of horrors, it was not within my reach. After I had got down, the minute my weight was removed, it had resumed its former position, leaving me absolutely helpless. I thought and thought, but failed to find any way out of my dilemma. I was absolutely nonplused, and my plight was miserable in the extreme.

Meantime the cubs tied up in my coat had begun to make a little noise. I unwrapt them and put them in a corner, and, in order to prevent them from coming over to me, for they could and did scratch me, I put my coat between them and myself.

Now I began to hear a noise which I at once took to be proceeding from the lioness. I quietly sat down. Instead of looking into the cave, she turned her back toward it, being attracted by the rifle which I had deposited upon a stone, roaring at it in a terrifying manner. The rays of the sun, falling directly upon the steel barrel, made the gun shine brightly, and claimed the attention of the big beast, who switched her tail, which was hanging into the pit.

My condition at this time can better be imagined than described: but my very desperation made me think and act fast. I at once grabbed hold of the tail that was hanging over the edge of the pit. The lioness gave a jump, and quick as a flash I was landed outside, and, as luck would have it, near my rifle. I had presence of mind left to grasp the gun and fire it at the lioness, and killed her instantly.

The rest was easy. The hunter went back to the city and brought back the Englishman to verify his story. A ladder was brought and lowered into the pit, and the cubs were taken out and finally sent to the zoo.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADMIRAL BADGER'S BLUNDER

THE weary schoolroom task of memorizing the population and politics of towns and countries that may never be visited is the sad lot of most of us in childhood. But it seems to have been neglected in the case of Admiral Badger, who mixt up geographically and mentally the Empire of Germany and the Kingdom of Denmark. The fact that Admiral Badger was on an official and diplomatic visit makes the blunder worse, and the presence of several press correspondents at the time made the mistake more noticeable. We reprint below only one of the several letters written to our papers by Americans abroad. It is addrest to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and samples the general run of opinion on this subject. The writer says in part:

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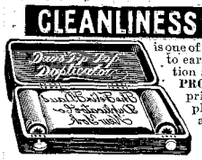

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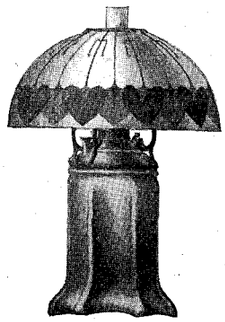

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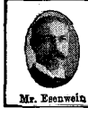

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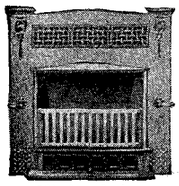

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It can be set in any chimney opening at half the cost of a common grate, no special chimney construction is necessary, no pipe to connect, extra large fire pot; made in seven patterns, at prices no higher than any good common grate.

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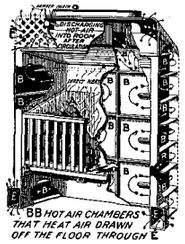

Rathbone Fireplace Mfg. Co.
58 Clyde Park Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I've had to blush for my countrymen on account of what appears to me an inexcusable blunder by Admiral Badger. I am informed Washington had first commissioned him to his high office in the Navy before he left on this visit. His mission was in the nature of a friendly visit to Denmark and Sweden. The first day the Danish Admiral, Wundell, gave a big dinner in honor of the American officers. There were several speeches. Finally Admiral Badger arose and proposed a toast to the GERMAN fleet. Think of the break! He was sent out on a diplomatic mission, conveying President Taft's greetings to Denmark, yet uninformed concerning the country which he visits. It is a source of mortification that an American officer with the high rank of Admiral should have publicly displayed such ignorance. It was especially unfortunate since, as you know, there is considerable feeling toward the Germans on the part of the Danes. The American Admiral was informed of his blunder, and a day or two later he assembled officers and sailors of the fleet (nearly 4,000) and told them of the error he had committed and explaining he wanted to guard against a repetition of the mistake by others of his fleet. He is reported to have imprest upon his hearers that Denmark was an independency, with a language all its own. Too bad he was not armed with the facts before he docked in friendly waters. I am told Mr. Eagan, the American Minister, has forwarded a report of the incident to the Washington authorities. With courtesy characteristic of the Danes, the Admiral's *faux pas* was not permitted to interfere with the festivities incident to the visit of the Americans.

"The Yankee jackies cut high capers here. They are reported as carrying on to the discredit rather than the credit of the nation they represent. Drunkenness was marked. At a wild pace many of the sailors rode in autos over Sjælland. I have been told of frequent immoralities incident to the unbridled license of their visits ashore.

"One of the American officers told a Danish newspaper reporter that just previous to the landing of the fleet at Copenhagen the sailors had been paid wages to the amount of 400,000 kroner (more than $100,000). The officer exprest himself as confident it had all been spent in Copenhagen. In that event they will be without funds for like extravagance in Stockholm."

A MAN WHO LIVED WITH LINCOLN

ONE of the very few men to have escaped Miss Ida Tarbell's book, "He Knew Lincoln," is a certain Louis P. Bentley of Ludlow, Kentucky. Of course, not every man, writes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is in that book; but surely one would have expected to find in it any man or woman who had actually boarded with Lincoln as Bentley did. Bentley's only excuse and explanation is that he was "ashamed," and only once since 1858 has he summoned sufficient courage to relate his adventure. That was a few days ago. Said Bentley then:

It was in 1858 and I was a boy of eighteen who had learned the printing-business, and was staying in Decatur, Ill., then a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and could not find work. I was boarding at the Ogelsby house, the only hotel in town, and had paid my last $5 for board and was feeling about as blue as any one can feel under those circumstances. Stephen A. Douglas, then the Democratic

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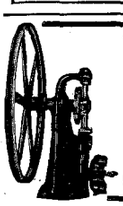

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Have all the pleasures of a picnic in the open air without its inconveniences. Take your luncheon with you in the

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Here's a complete lay-out for each member of the party. Closely covered nickel-plated boxes keep the food clean and fresh. The outfit includes a coffee pot, sauce pan, plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, etc. In fact, the Hawkeye Lunch Basket adds just that touch of comfort that the outdoor lunch requires. Ask your dealer to show you a Hawkeye Fitted Lunch Basket—if he cannot, write to us and we will tell you the address of a dealer near you who can—and we'll send you our booklet containing a lot of dainty luncheon recipes.

The Burlington Basket Company
33 Main Street, Burlington, Iowa

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Senator from Illinois, was a candidate for re-election, and his opponent, a young lawyer named Lincoln from Springfield, and he were having a series of five debates, which have since become so famous. Both parties were in the hotel at that time to hold a debate, that night, and Douglas, the man of the hour, was upstairs in the hotel parlor with a bottle of whisky, a box of cigars, and surrounded by admiring friends who came to call upon him.

There was great excitement in the town, and it centered in the hotel, but I was feeling too blue to care about it and sat in the office downstairs, not caring to speak to any one. A tall, raw-boned man sat near me as much unnoticed as myself, all hunched up in his chair, whittling a little piece of wood.

Presently he began to ask me questions, and I replied in the briefest of monosyllables.

"Do you belong here?" he asked.

"No," I replied.

"How long have you been here?"

"About a year."

"What are you doing?"

"Nothing."

"That is not a good thing for a young man of your age to do. Can you find work?"

"No," I replied, feeling very rebellious against fate.

"What do you do when you are working? Have you a trade?"

"Yes; I am a printer," I answered, wishing this man would stop his questions.

"Well, young man," he said kindly, "I have an interest in a newspaper in Springfield, and if you come back with me to-morrow I will see if the foreman of the printing-room can not give you a job. Will you come?"

"I do not know, I will see," I answered, feeling more kindly toward this curious gentleman.

"Don't you want a job?" he asked quickly.

"Yes, I do," I answered, but I did not tell him the reason for my not accepting his offer. I had no means to go to Springfield, sixty miles away. It was the first time that I was broke and I hated to own it.

He said nothing more, and that night after the debate, where there were as many as a half-million people present in proportion to the size of the town, I came face to face with him again in the hotel office.

"Well, young man," he said, "are you going with me?"

Then I confest the reason why I could not.

"I knew then that my friend was Abraham Lincoln, the young Republican candidate for Senator, who had debated with Stephen A. Douglas.

It was near midnight, and the steamboat was due to leave in a short time.

"You come with me anyhow," said Mr. Lincoln, "and I will take care of you."

I did not require much urging, and went to my room to collect my small belongings and joined his party.

We arrived in Springfield the next morning and Mr. Lincoln took me to his home, giving me the only vacant room in his house, and I ate breakfast with the family. After that he took me to his law office and had a talk with his partner, Mr. Herndon; then we went to the printing-office of the Illinois *State Register*, the paper in which he had an interest, and we had a talk with the foreman. The latter, after asking me to write something, said he was sorry, he saw I knew the work, but there was no position that he could give me at present, promising me, however, the first chance of work. At that my spirits, which

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"Just Turn the Faucet"

"Unlimited Hot Water"—this sounds too good to be true. To be able to get hot water from any hot water faucet in the house—to get as much as you want, as often as you want it, at any time of day or night, that would surely be an ideal condition. Perhaps you do not know that such a hot water luxury can be had in your house at a very small cost.

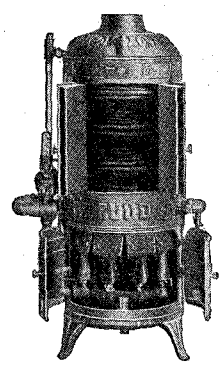
The Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater in your cellar is all that is required. You do not have to light anything or wait for water to heat. Simply turn the faucet—the water pressure turns on the gas in the Ruud. When you turn off the water, the gas goes out automatically.

Look in the telephone book and see if we have a branch in your town—if not, the gas company or dealer has the RUUD and will gladly show it in operation. Send for free descriptive booklet.

The Simplicity of The Ruud

This wonderful water heater that accomplishes so much all by itself without any attention whatever is merely a copper coil, a gas burner and two valves to govern the gas supply. When the water is turned on at any hot water faucet the pressure valve opens. This turns on the gas, which is lighted by a tiny pilot light. The copper coil through which the water passes is directly over the flame, and by the time the water has passed through the coil, it is steaming hot. When a certain temperature is reached an automatic temperature regulator closes another valve and turns down gas. As long as the water flows, it must flow at an even temperature. When the faucet is closed the gas is turned out by the pressure valve.

Standard Dwelling Size, $100 Pacific Coast, $115 Delivered



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Send for Booklet 96 and name of our office or dealer in your vicinity.

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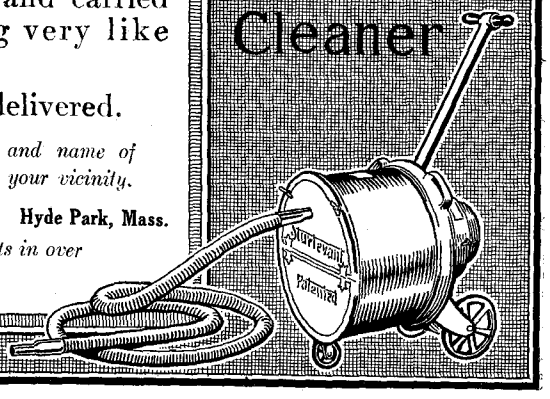

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Know Your Pipe!
—If You'd Have a Friend

Few things get closer to the heart of a man than his pipe—but it's rarely a case of "love at first sight."

That's one reason why so many men have never formed a pipe affection. Then again: Every man isn't fortunate enough to have made the acquaintance of a

Briar BBB Pipe

Made in England

Awarded Grand Prix Franco-British ('08) & Brussels('10) Expos'ns.

Much, you see, depends on the pipe—what it is made of, *and the way it is made.*

BBB pipes are made from aged and flawless briar *roots—made without stint of time or care.*

Out of every 100 pipe bowls turned only 36 are deemed fit to bear the BBB stamp. This, for more than half a century, has stood for everything that's best in pipes.

And you've no idea what smoke enjoyment these three letters spell—even with plain good tobacco, and when the pipe is yet "unbroken."

BBB is the monogram of the best pipe-friend man ever had. Better get acquainted.

All Styles—All Prices

BBB pipes are made in England and sold in every country in the world. If your town has none, send us your dealer's name on a postal. We'll see that you are supplied.

Adolph Frankau & Co., Ltd., 119 W. 23d St., New York

"Smile and be Happy"

but don't try it without getting Marshall P. Wilder's new book—"Smiling 'Round the World"—the best thing since Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." Wilder's tour around the world gave him a great opportunity to see and hear the funny things people do and say. You see ten times as much as if you went with any one else, and Wilder keeps you laughing all the way. It's full of world-wide laughs, its "a merry-go-round of fun."

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PANTASOTE is superior to mohairs for many reasons—two in particular, the impossibility of cleaning them and the ruination of their interlining gum of very impure rubber by exposure to grease or sunlight, as are tires.

Send postal for booklet on top materials and samples.

THE PANTASOTE CO. 60 Bowling Green Bldg., New York

had risen, dropt down again to a still lower ebb, until my benefactor said:—

"Now, I am going to be away a great deal on this campaign, and Mr. Herndon will be very busy, so how would you like to stay in the office and answer the questions of visitors for $4 a week?" That was before the day of stenographers.

I did not think there was so much money in the world, so I accepted the offer gladly and remained a resident of the Lincoln household for nine weeks. Then one day Mr. Lincoln told me that Mrs. Lincoln's aunt was going to make them a visit, and that as I had the only vacant room in the house he would make arrangements for me to stay with a lady across the street who had two young men boarding with her, if I did not care. I could not object, and moved, and I suppose Mr. Lincoln paid my board all the time I was there, as well as my salary, for I know I did not pay any. Then one day the foreman sent for me to work on a brief and when it was finished, to my great delight, paid me full journeyman's wages. Altogether I remained in Springfield four months, going from there to St. Louis, where I went into a printing-office; but I soon returned to Cincinnati and to Ludlow, where I have lived for nearly sixty years. . . . Nor did I ever see Abraham Lincoln again.

THE BLACK ANGEL OF THE BOERS

WHEN President Joubert died, Rudolph DeWet's uncle, the famous Boer leader, called him to his side. He spoke from the depths of his soul and told him the causes of the war, of the ideals, and traditions for which they were fighting, of their ultimate chances of success. He explained that each gap in the ranks must be filled, and that Joubert's place could be filled by none better than he—fighting as a soldier, a volunteer. And as the immediate result, says Mr. DeWet in the London *Daily Mail:*

I rode with my uncle into the battle of Kroonspruit, where he fairly earned the title of general. We harried and drove the British like sheep. We fell on them from secret places. With surprize and panic we burst upon them. We shot from a thousand little fortresses. Brave men they were, too. But when every rock spat death at them, when every bush volleyed destruction for them, with never a living visible enemy to fight, well might they be forgiven for shooting in helpless rage at the great hard blue African sky—for sky and rock and veldt were all that they beheld while death was taking them off.

There was one tall young trooper riding well in front. I had his range for a long while before we got ready to fire. I think he fell first of all, but I can not be sure, for at the same time our four thousand rifles broke loose, and the British column shivered and tore apart as veldt dust before the blast of storm.

After the first volley there was no instant when the air was free from the crackle of the guns, and the flashes of fire running zigzag like lightning to and fro along our hiding-places. Some there were in that slaughter pen, in the river-bed below us who came savagely upward, charging now this rock, now that, as they caught the rattle or flash of the Mauser. Many there were who stood

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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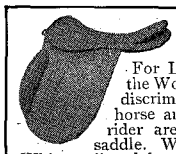

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For Ladies and Gentlemen, are known the World over and ridden on by the most discriminating people. Comfort to the horse and an elegant, secure seat to the rider are special features of this famous saddle. We are the exclusive makers of "the Whitman" and furnish complete *Equestrian Outfits from "Saddle to Spur." Illustrated Catalogue free.*

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high and straight, searching in vain for a foe. Like British grenadiers of old they took what was to be and died with their faces toward us.

The English soldiers began their retreat to Bloemfontein, and we, well satisfied that we had given them what Cronje got at Paardeburg, let them go. They left in our trap a hundred wagons full of supplies, six hundred prisoners, and seven beautiful guns. The whole commando was jumping for joy. Men were hugging each other like a lot of girls, and hundreds danced and skipt like children.

My uncle called his men together and stood within their circle and offered prayer to God. I have read of old Cromwell's Roundheads doing this, and the thought of them came to me standing there in the dry river bottom with the simple, sturdy plain figure of my uncle leading in our Dutch prayer of thanksgiving. When the bowed heads of the commando had been raised, he opened his Bible and read a psalm; and then, just as we were about to disperse, a messenger came galloping in.

He rode straight up to General DeWet, and no man who was there can recall the words he said. But we all remember that from four thousand throats there came a growl of rage as if the spruit was filled with great wolfish animals instead of men. For to DeWet had come the news that his son, standing in the doorway of the little home in Elizabeth Street, Bloemfontein, had been shot through the head and killed instantly. His daughter, seeing her brother fall, had gone insane, and within three days had died in the British hospital from congestion of the brain. His wife, bereft at one blow of both her children, had been taken away to the Cape, and there, in the British lines, she too had died.

Christian DeWet turned such a face on the messenger as I hope I may never see on any human being again. For a moment he stood thus with lines of horror frozen on his visage and figure. Then he raised his hand with the Bible in it and hurled the sacred book from him with all his strength, and with a terrible voice cried out, "God! There is no God!" And cursing God, he fell on his face into the sand.

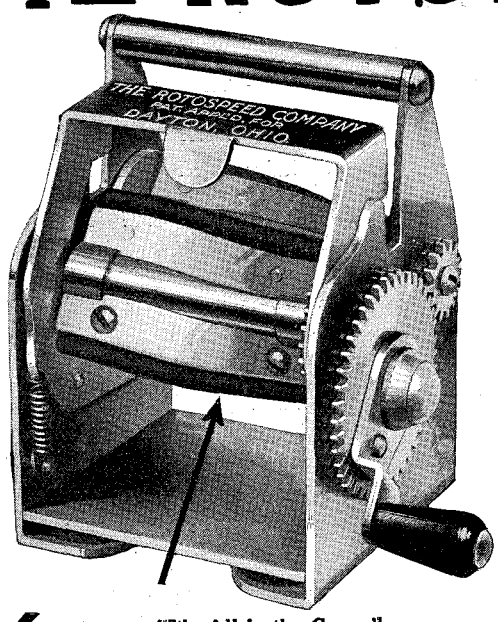
I do not know how long he lay there. I only know our whole commando stood as silent as the veldt itself. Now and then there was a rustle in the close-packed ranks as some one in the rear raised themselves on tip-toe to look over the heads of those in front at their commander fighting out his passion on the earth. Minutes went by, and still he lay, face down, motionless, except for convulsive heavings of his broad, strong shoulders.

When Christian DeWet arose the face that he turned on us was not that of a man. His lips were drawn back into the snarl of a carnivorous beast. His voice fairly hissed the torture of his heart. To what he said the whole commando roared approval, and again it was as if the river-bed held hungry wild beasts growling ominously, for what he said was this, "From this moment I live only to kill Englishmen! Slay! Slay!"

From that moment the rifle of Christian DeWet spoke first in every battle, and every time it spoke an English soldier fell. From that moment he became the Black Angel, the Black Killer. The Black Devil, the British soldier called him. It was a sad day for the English treasury and the English Army when my uncle's family was wiped out.

The Standard Dictionary is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

The ROTOSPEED



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Perfects the Edge of All Razor Blades Mechanically

We want to prove to you that there is no razor strop made that can compare with the Rotospeed. Simple, Durable and Efficient. Lasts a lifetime and pays for itself over and over again. Thousands in use all over the world.

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Every turn of the handle gives the blade 12 perfect strokes—better than the most expert barber could give—for the Rotospeed gives a stroke ***always the same, always exactly right*** and on ***both sides*** of the blade ***at once.*** Nothing can bring you such ***shaving comfort*** as the Rotospeed.

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Send Coupon NOW Don't fail to fill out this coupon and send today for full description of the Rotospeed and full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Test the Rotospeed for yourself for ten days ***free.*** All you have to do is to send us the Free Trial Coupon right away. Don't put it off. When ordering, state whether an Ordinary or Safety Razor is used; and if a Safety Razor, ***be sure and name the make.***

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To Dealers: We want agents everywhere to handle the ROTOSPEED. Tremendous demand. Thousands being sold. Write today for our offer to dealers.

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The only private institution of magnitude in the United States for the exclusive treatment of Cancer and other malignant and benign new growths. Conducted by a physician of standing. Established thirty-two years.

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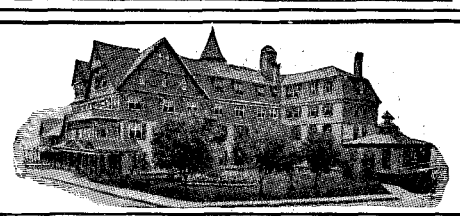

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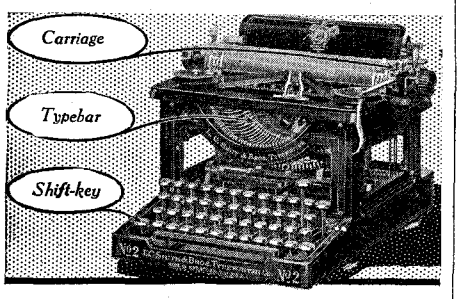
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

(BALL-BEARING, LONG-WEARING)



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Ball-bearing typebars, in full action from the very beginning of the key-stroke—top speed at a touch, without a push to start it.

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With a printing process that is ball-bearing from start to finish, the user of an L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter is positively assured of the quickest, easiest operation and the most perfect rapid work it is possible for a typewriter to produce.

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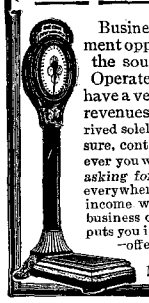

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Cutting Capers.—MRS. NUWED—"Mary, for dinner I think we'll have boiled mutton with caper sauce. Are there any capers in the house?"

MARY—"No, ma'am."

MRS. NUWED—"Then go out in the garden and cut some."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Cure.—Judge—"Why did you steal the gentleman's purse?"

PRISONER—"I thought the change would do me good."—*Washington Star.*

A Crime.—"What do you think of the plot?" asked the theater manager.

"That isn't a plot," replied the man who had paid $2 to see the show. "That's a conspiracy."—*Washington Star.*

He Agreed.—SHE—"I consider, John, that sheep are the stupidest creatures living."

HE (absent-mindedly)—"Yes, my lamb!"—*Sketch.*

Succeeded—ARTIST—"My object was to try to express all the horrors of war. How do you like it?"

FRIEND—"I have never seen anything more horrible."—*London Opinion.*

Immaterial.—THE SITTER—"Yes, it's very nice, but you've made my hair too dark."

THE ARTIST—"Shall I alter it, or will you?"—*London Opinion.*

Kindly Intended.—MISSIONARY (explaining to visitors)—"Our situation was so remote that for a whole year my wife never saw a white face but my own."

SYMPATHETIC YOUNG WOMAN—"Oh, the poor thing!"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Mistake.—MRS. GILLET (over the 'phone)—"I want to complain of a mistake in our order."

CATERER—"What was wrong?"

MRS. GILLET—"There was a little ice cream in that salt you sent us."—*Life.*

He Needed One.—SHE—"Jack has a strong face."

HE—"It has to be. You should see his wife."—*Fort Worth Record.*

Mountainous.—Miss Henrietta was not a sylph by any means, but she prided herself upon the neatness of her well-rounded figure, and when she appeared on the hotel veranda one summer day with a cluster of white ox-eye daisies pinned against the crisp freshness of her green linen frock, gallant old Colonel Floyd was moved to make her a pretty speech.

"What charming posies!" he remarked, with a Chesterfieldian bow. "They suit you exactly. You look like a Virginia hillside."

He was mystified at the frigidity with which Miss Henrietta received his bit of homage.—*Youth's Companion.*

Tactful.—JUDGE—"You are a freeholder?"

TALESMAN—"Yes, sir; I am."

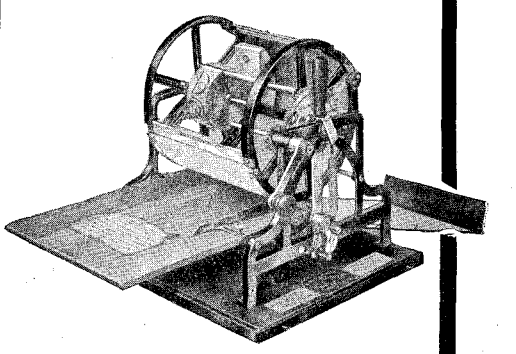
JUDGE—"Married or single?"

TALESMAN—"Married three years last June."

JUDGE—"Have you formed or exprest any opinion?"

TALESMAN—"Not for three years, your honor."—*Success Magazine.*

THE
Self-Inking Rotary Neostyle



will print sixty letters a minute

Important information can be put into the mail in an hour for hundreds of buyers. Dictate first copy, and the Neostyle and your office help will do the rest.

The Neostyle also prints all kinds of office forms. With it you not only cut down the printer's bill but save money and get more business.

For booklet and price, write

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30 Reade Street, New York
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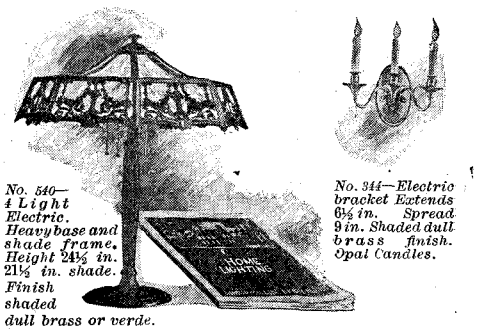
232 West Randolph Street, Chicago



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No. 344—Electric bracket Extends 6½ in. Spread 9 in. Shaded dull brass finish. Opal Candles.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

June 26.—A skirmish occurs near Cumberland, Md.

June 27.—John C. Fremont arrives at Boston with a large consignment of arms for the Government.

June 28.—A small engagement occurs at Falls Church, Va.

June 29.—There is a slight encounter at Bowners, Va.

June 30.—The armed steamer *Sumter* of the Confederate Navy runs the blockade of New Orleans and gets safely to sea, commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes, later in command of the *Alabama*.

July 1.—Small bodies of Union and Confederate troops clash near Farmington, Mo.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 8.—King Gustav of Sweden visits Admiral Badger, commanding the American Squadron at Stockholm.

The total number of deaths from earthquake and volcanic eruptions at Colima, Mexico, are reckoned at not less than 1,300.

Formosans annihilate a force of Japanese sent to suppress a revolt.

June 9.—Schendel, a German aviator, and his mechanic are killed by a fall of 6,650 feet.

China demands an indemnity of $10,000,000 from Mexico for the slaughter of three hundred of her subjects, and sends a warship to enforce her demands.

June 10.—The German turbine battleship, *Friederich der Grosse*, is launched at Hamburg.

June 13.—The American prisoners captured by Mexican Federals at the battle of Casas Grandes are released in Chihuahua.

June 14.—The seamen's strike is formally declared at a meeting of sailors and firemen in London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 8—The Reciprocity Bill with the Root amendment attached is reported without recommendation to the Senate by the Finance Committee.

Judge Gary, continuing his testimony before the House Steel Trust Committee, urges the enactment of a new anti-trust law.

June 9—The Senate Committee decides to report favorably the Honduran treaty which provides for a $10,000,000 loan.

June 12.—The Senate, by a vote of 64 to 24, passes the bill for the direct election of Senators, but with an amendment requiring Federal supervision.

GENERAL

June 8.—President Taft makes a speech in favor of Reciprocity at the banquet of the Cotton-seed Crushers' Association in New York City.

Estimates place this year's wheat crop at 764,291,857 bushels, a greater yield than in any previous year.

June 9.—Mrs. Carrie Nation dies of paresis in Leavenworth, Kansas.

The American polo team defeats the British challengers for the second time on Meadowbrook Field and retains possession of the international cup.

June 12.—The value of the United States cotton crop for the past year is given officially as $963,180,000, the most valuable ever produced.

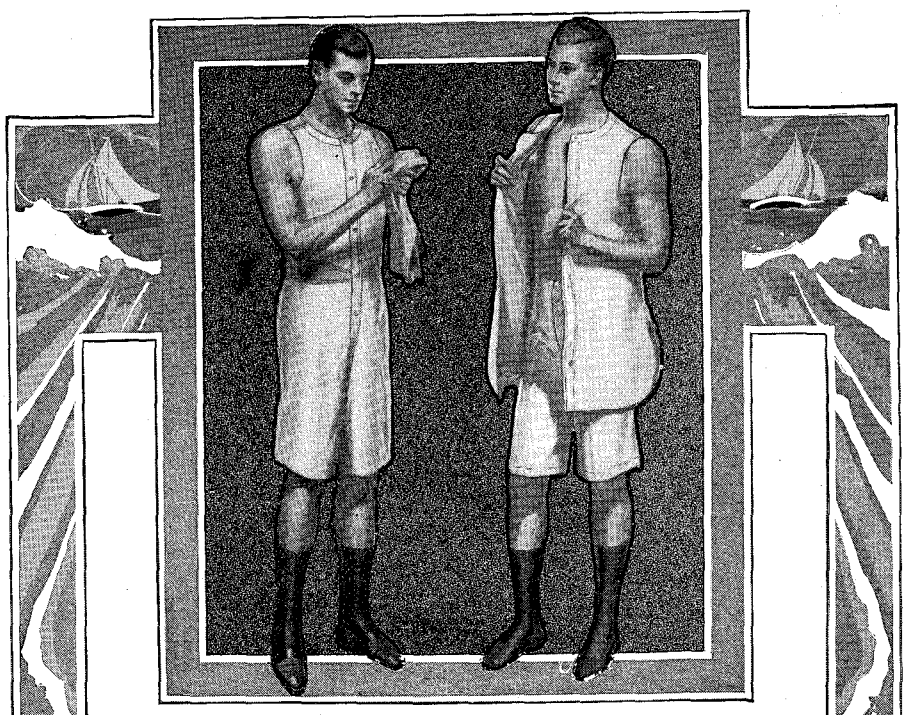
June 13.—United States exports for May are $153,261,278, more than any May previous.

Possible.—The late David Graham Phillips had, like many bachelors, a cynical view of matrimony.

Mr. Phillips, at a well-remembered reunion of Princeton's class of '87, at the Princeton Club, said of marriage:

"The Persians have a proverb that every young man should consider well before proposing. It runs—

"'He that ventureth on matrimony is like unto one who thrusteth his hand into a sack containing many thousands of serpents and one eel. Yet, if the Prophet so will it, he may draw forth the eel.'"—*New York Tribune.*



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ARMED with B. V. D. you needn't be alarmed at summer heat and discomfort. These Loose Fitting Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits will keep you *cool* on the *hottest* days. To many men there's agreeable expectation in the mere *thought* of B. V. D.—to all men there's delightful relaxation in the *wearing* of it.

The light, woven fabrics are soft to the skin and the loose fitting garments put *no* strain on the body. It is *at ease*. Perspiration evaporates quickly. You feel like stretching your arms with a soothing sense of "*Glad-I'm-Alive!*" You don't get "heat-fagged" when you wear B. V. D.

B. V. D. is carefully cut, accurately sized and exactly proportioned. It can't chafe, bind or irritate. B. V. D. high standard of quality and workmanship never varies.

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B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 $3.00 and $5.00 a suit.

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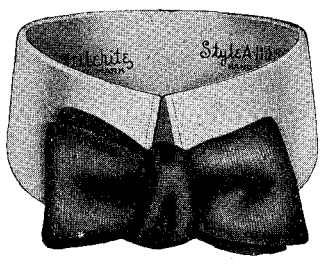
Send Me $1.00 for Two Poplin Club Ties



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If they do, back goes your money at once.

My Club Ties are made of SILK POPLIN, two inches wide at ends, 33 inches long (for medium sizes), 35 inches long (for large sizes), extra large, 38. Are REVERSIBLE, double wear.

I guarantee them to wear as long as any silk or satin tie made.

Made in the following shades: Purple, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Red, White, Cerise, Gray, Green, Black, Brown, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c. to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you save money, get a guaranteed article which you can return, if not satisfactory; and save you the annoyance of shopping.

My new Catalogue (containing diagrams how to correctly tie Bows, Four-in-hands and Ascots) will be sent FREE upon application.

My goods are not sold by agents or retailers.

"High Grade Goods at first cost" and money returned at once if customer is dissatisfied.

References: Any Bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River St., Troy, N. Y.

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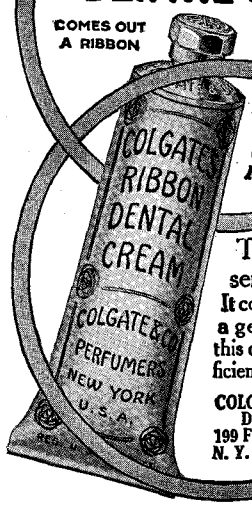

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Bonds of such properties constitute a safe investment, providing they conform to certain stringent requirements. They yield more liberally than Municipal and Railroad bonds of equal security.

But it is important that purchases of bonds of any class be made on the recommendation of investment bankers whose judgment, based on ample experience and the result of thorough investigation, has been demonstrated to be sound over a period of years.

Successful Investment is Dependent Upon Accurate Information

Our two pamphlets mailed to investors on application.

"THE MOST SATISFACTORY BONDS" covers the growth in popularity of Public Utility bonds, the underlying cause, their salability, and the influence of the Public Service Commissions. It also explains the responsibility of the investment banker and describes the searching investigations preceding the purchase of these bonds. Illustrated graphically.

"READY REFERENCE MANUAL" contains 230 pages of condensed statistical data concerning the more important Public Utility Corporations. The completeness and accuracy of the information and the systematic arrangement combines to make a useful little volume for ready reference.

Ask for above pamphlets and July Investment Circular No. D-59

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The First Step Towards Investment

The habit of saving is the first step towards investment. After a savings fund has been accumulated, however, it should not be invested until knowledge has been gained of the principles underlying conservative investment.

Once undertaken, the investment of money soon becomes an established custom. But much depends upon getting the right kind of a start. Therefore, in making your first investment keep well within the limits of conservatism. Remember that investments represent varying degrees of safety, and do not allow the temptation of an excessive rate of interest to overshadow the more important consideration of safety as to principal.

In these days it is not difficult to obtain sound investment bonds yielding approximately **5 per cent**, and which, in our judgment, combine:

1. Safety as to principal.
2. Convertibility into cash.
3. Opportunity for profit.

It is our function as investment bankers to give investors all possible information upon this important subject, and we are always ready to extend to you the facilities of our comprehensive organization.

Write for Bond Circular No. 462, "Investment Securities"

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PROMINENT DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS

The following tabular statement as to preferred and common stocks, both industrials and railroads, dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, is printed in *Investments* (Franklin Escher, editor), a publication issued supplementary to *The Banker's Magazine*. In addition to the rate of dividends paid, it gives the prices at which the stocks have been quoted at various periods for a long term of years:

	Highest Ever	Lowest Since Jan. 1, 1900	Highest Since 1907 Panic	Lowest Since 1907 Panic	Highest This Year	Lowest This Year	Present Dividend
PREFERRED STOCKS (RAILROAD)							
Reading 1st pref.	97	49	96	78	91	88	4
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pref.	124 ½	85	109 ¾	85	101 ⅝	101 ½	5
Norfolk & Western pref.	93 ¾	67	92 ½	74	90 ½	87	5
Colorado & Southern 1st pref.	86	36	86	50 ⅜	77	74 ¼	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pref.	78 ¼	25 ⅝	78 ¼	46	68 ¼	63 ½	4
Great Northern pref.	348	107 ½	157 ⅞	113 ¾	131 ½	122	7
COMMON STOCKS (RAILROAD)							
Louisville & Nashville	162 ½	68 ¾	162 ½	87 ¼	148 ¾	142 ¾	7
Northern Pacific	700	45 ¾	159 ½	111 ½	128 ¾	116	7
Pennsylvania	170	103 ½	151 ¼	108 ¾	130 ⅛	123 ¾	6
Reading	173 ⅜	15	173 ⅜	92 ⅛	161 ¾	150 ⅛	6
Union Pacific	219	44 ⅜	219	110 ½	181 ⅛	169 ¾	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	125 ⅜	18 ⅝	125 ⅜	66	110 ⅝	100 ¾	6
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	199 ⅜	93 ½	165 ⅛	113 ¾	133 ½	119 ⅛	7
Southern Pacific	139 ⅛	29	138 ¼	66 ¼	121 ¼	114 ¼	6
Norfolk & Western	109 ¾	22 ⅝	109 ¾	58	109 ¾	100 ¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio	125 ⅛	55 ¼	122 ¼	76 ½	109 ½	102	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	92	23 ¼	92	25 ½	86 ¾	80	5
New York Central	174 ½	89	147 ¾	90 ⅛	115 ½	105 ⅛	5
PREFERRED STOCKS (INDUSTRIAL)							
Corn Products pref.	93 ½	46	93 ½	56	80 ⅞	74 ¼	4
Amer. Car & Foundry pref.	124 ¾	57 ¾	124 ¾	84 ¼	118 ⅞	114 ¼	7
Va. Carolina Chemical pref.	134 ⅞	75	129 ¼	87	128 ½	123 ⅞	8
U. S. Steel pref.	131	49 ¾	125 ⅜	87 ¼	121 ⅞	116 ¼	7
U. S. Rubber 1st pref.	123 ½	61 ¼	123 ½	76	114 ⅞	109 ½	8
American Locomotive pref.	122 ¾	67 ½	122	85 ½	110 ¾	104 ½	7
Central Leather pref.	111	68	111	75 ¾	105	99	7
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pref.	137	80 ¼	116 ¾	87 ⅜	106	103 ⅛	7
Amer. Beet Sugar pref.	98	65	98	65	98	92	6
COMMON STOCKS (INDUSTRIAL)							
Amalgamated Copper	130	33 ⅝	96 ⅛	45 ⅛	67 ⅛	61	2
Amer. Car & Foundry	76 ½	12 ½	76 ½	25 ⅛	57 ½	50 ½	2
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	174	34 ½	105 ½	55 ½	81 ⅛	72 ¾	4
Amer. Telephone & Telegraph	186	88	145 ⅛	101	147 ½	140 ¼	8
National Biscuit	141	23	135	68	141	117 ¼	7
U. S. Steel	94 ⅞	8 ⅜	94 ⅞	25 ¾	82 ⅛	71 ⅜	5
Va. Carolina Chemical Co.	76 ⅜	12 ⅜	70 ⅜	16	70 ⅜	58 ¾	5
Western Union	104 ¼	41	85 ¼	41	76 ½	71 ¾	3

THE ACTIVITY IN BONDS

Many issues of listed bonds early in June had reached the top prices of the year. *The Financial World* remarked that "not for many years had the sales been so lively and on such a large scale as since the beginning of this year." Up to June 9 sales on the exchange made a total of over $400,000,000 as against $337,000,000 for the same period last year. On some of the more active days this year sales reached $6,000,000. It is believed that many business men have put their surplus into bonds rather than into stocks, and that when bonds have been bought for speculative purposes they have "more than paid their carrying expenses." The same paper prints a table showing the lowest and highest prices of many active bonds this year, as well as the prices quoted on June 8, as follows:

	1911		
	Highest	Lowest	June 8
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s.	112 ¾	105	112 ⅜
Am. Tob. 4s.	93	79 ⅞	88 ¾
Am. Tob. 6s.	109	103	105 ¼
Atch. conv. 4s 1955	116	105	116
Atch. conv. 5s.	116 ⅛	108 ¼	116 ⅛
Beth. Steel 5s.	96 ½	86 ½	96 ½
B. R. T. 4s.	86 ½	82 ⅞	86 ½
Distillers' 5s.	79 ½	69	79 ¼
Du Pont 4s.	84 ½	82 ⅞	84 ½
Erie conv. A.	86 ¼	73	86 ¼
Erie conv. B.	76 ½	69	76 ¼
Internat. Mar. 4 ½s.	68	64	67 ¾
Internat. Paper 6s.	104 ¼	100 ¼	103 ½
Internat. Pump 5s.	95	91 ⅜	95
Iowa Central 4s.	68	63	67 ⅞
M., K. & T. 4 ½s.	87 ¾	85 ⅝	87 ½
Rock Island col. 4s.	77	72 ⅝	75 ¾
So. Pacific conv.	99 ½	96 ½	99 ½
Southern Railway 4s.	80	76	79 ¾
Union Pacific conv.	108 ¾	103 ½	108 ⅛
Wabash 4s.	71 ⅝	63 ¾	69 ½
West. Maryland 4s.	88 ¼	86 ⅛	87 ½

Altho the stock market "backed and filled" during the first week in June, the bond market "maintained a steady front, and at times advanced in some directions quite sharply." It had become obvious "that a broad and growing market" exists for good bonds, both on the exchange and over the counters of dealers. The odd-lot buyer had come into the market for bonds as well as for stocks. Several houses reported considerable numbers of orders for bonds, ranging in lots from $1,000 to $4,000. Most of these were for bonds of a high grade. There had also been a very noticeable increase in buying from banks and insurance companies. Some dealers had begun to complain that good bonds were already scarce, and that the price had been marked up too rapidly. *The Financial World* maintained, however, that the prices of railroad bonds had not advanced except moderately, when at all, altho the activity early in June had been about 30 per cent. greater than it was a year ago.

Statistics of sales of bonds relate almost wholly to sales on the exchange. The business done in bonds outside the exchange is always much greater. Franklin Escher declares that, while on an average day in a moderately active period the value of bonds dealt in on the exchange will run to about $4,000,000, the sales over the counter on an average day will be two or three times as great. There is, in the first instance, "all the trading which takes place directly between bond houses," and, in the second, "direct marketing of bonds by bond houses through customers." It is no unusual occurrence for a large house in a single day to turn over a million dollars' worth of bonds. In New York, the large bond houses engaged in distributing securities are counted by dozens, and the small ones by hundreds.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DIVIDENDS

At a meeting of the directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on June 13, it was decided not to pay the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock due July 15.

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Since 1901 this road has paid on the preferred 5 per cent.; before that date it paid 4. The discontinuance of the dividend now is not due intrinsically to the failure of the road to earn it, but rather to obligations assumed by it on the bonds of the Western Pacific, the extension by which the Denver reaches the Pacific Coast. The decision of the directors had long been predicted, and in general has since been accepted as wise. Its influence on the stock market was almost imperceptible, except as to Denver and Rio Grande itself, but here the decline of the preferred on the first day was only 2¾, while the common stock fell off only half a point.

As to other dividends of which more or less discussion has taken place, *The Financial World* says that any fears heretofore entertained have "evidently passed away." Better sentiment has, in fact, for some time prevailed as to the roads under discussion, leading to rising quotations. The 6 per cent. of Atchison, 6 of Southern Pacific, 7 of Great Northern, 7 of Northern Pacific, and 5 of Chesapeake and Ohio are believed to be quite safe. Even the 7 per cent. of St. Paul "is not doubted any longer, altho the railroad may have to draw on its surplus for its maintenance." The same paper ventures to say that a few railroads which have not paid dividends for some years may, within a year or so, resume them. Among these stocks are Erie First Preferred, and St. Louis and San Francisco Second Preferred.

Of the outlook for dividends on some of the industrials, the "investment" department of *The Banker's Magazine* is less confident. While there are many companies quite strong enough to survive the present dulness, others probably are not. In dull times industrial incomes "fall off much more sharply than those of railroads." Moreover, industrials have "no such margin for reduction in the operating expense account." The determining factor probably will be "the amount that has been earned during the present year or two, and the proportion that has been saved therefrom for surplus." Even tho earnings at the time being fall off materially, companies which saved money in 1909 and 1910 will be in a position to continue their present dividend rates." Others not so prudent, or so fortunate, "will have to make dividend reductions or pass dividends altogether." The prospective investor should therefore "find out in which class the stock which he is thinking of buying belongs." Painstaking investigation should always precede investments in industrial stocks, and the present is a time when special care can be exercised.

THE SAVINGS-BANK RATE

With the advent of June much discussion took place in financial circles as to the rate of interest savings-banks would pay to depositors for the six months ending July 1. *The Wall Street Journal* discovered that "little progress had been made in the cause of a general 3½-per-cent. rate." That paper says further of the situation:

"There are eleven savings-banks in Manhattan that pay 3½ per cent and twenty-one that pay 4 per cent. Of the latter, the ratio of surplus on the market value of assets of sixteen is 5 per cent. or under. Six of the eleven banks paying 4 per cent. have a surplus of over 5 per cent. These eleven banks all reduced their rates of interest to 3½ per cent., not from necessity but because their trustees believe that it is to the interest of depositors that a lower rate should prevail, in order that the surplus of all such banks should begin to increase and place them in a better position to meet emergencies than they are at present.

FOR JULY INVESTMENT

We offer the unsold portion of

$1,500,000 United Coal Company

6% Bond Secured Coupon Notes

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Dated December 31, 1909. **Denomination $1000**

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Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee

The notes we are offering are part of an issue of which $750,000 have been sold and are in the hands of banks, institutions and private investors.

The United Coal Company has recently acquired control of the Merchants Coal Company. These combined properties have been recently appraised at over $19,000,000, while the combined bonded debts of the Companies aggregate but $11,481,000.

The United Coal Company now stands third in the amount of coal mined annually in the Pennsylvania field. Its properties are located in the famous Pittsburgh District and in the Johnstown Basin, Pennsylvania.

The properties of the Merchants Coal Company are located in the Johnstown Basin and in Preston County, West Virginia. The total area of thick coal contained in the Johnstown Basin is less than 20,000 acres, of which the Merchants Coal Company owns 14,000 acres and the United Coal Company 4,000 acres. This Basin contains all of the thick, high grade coal of the "Upper Kittanning" or "C" Prime seam in the County.

We call attention to the following points, which contribute to the attractiveness of this investment—

1. The large equity in excess of the bonded debt, amounting to nearly 70% in the property controlled and operated.
2. The ample sinking funds, by the provisions of which the bonded indebtedness will be retired before one-half of the coal in the seam now being worked is min .
3. The control of more than 35,500 acres of valuable coal lands, containing 552,400,000 tons of coal.
4. The unexcelled shipping facilities.—Each of the ten mines owned and controlled by the Company is located on at least one of three great railroad systems, three of the mines in addition being located on the Monongahela River. The Company also owns 1010 steel cars and 150 river craft.

We recommend these notes for conservative investment. Special circulars and additional details will be furnished upon request.

Price Upon Application Write to department F.

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First National Bank Bldg.	Real Est. Trust Bldg.	37 Wall Street	Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

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6%
Municipal Water Bonds

Strong Points for the Investor to Consider

1.—Municipal bonds are the safest form of investment.

2.—Savings and National Banks have purchased these bonds as well as Insurance Companies and other careful investors.

3.—These bonds are a prior lien to every other form of indebtedness.

4.—The value back of these securities is many times the value of the bond issue.

5.—Bonds authorized and approved by the courts, as well as approved by our own attorneys and engineers.

6.—The Colorado State School fund has been authorized to invest its surplus funds in bonds of this character.

7.—We buy the bonds outright ourselves.

8.—Our 30 years' experience is at your disposal.

9.—These bonds combine a good yield, absolute safety of principal and an excellent chance of enhancement in value.

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Over 30 years' experience

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4% to 6% ON YOUR SAVINGS

We deal solely in highest grade **Municipal Bonds,** the safest high rate investment.

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6% BONDS

For Investing July Dividends

OR TO COMMENCE SYSTEMATIC SAVING

¶ These two forms in which the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company are issued—

6% COUPON BONDS
For those who wish to invest $100 or more

6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS
For those who wish to save $25 or more a year

—offer to careful investors a time-tried and conservative plan to increase their income, or to place their savings where they will secure the greatest *safety,* pay the highest *interest-return* consistent with safety, and include the privilege of *cash convertibility.*

¶ A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds are *safe,* because, being the direct contract obligations of this Company, they are backed by its Surplus of nearly $2,000,000, and Assets of over $23,000,000 invested in New York realty.

¶ A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds have paid 6% for 23 years—more than $7,000,000 in principal and interest. They merit and invite *your* investigation.

¶ Booklet describing Bonds and properties on which they are based, map of New York City showing location, and financial statement sent on request.

American Real Estate Company

Capital and Surplus, $2,011,247.80
Founded 1888 Assets, $23,026,889.67

Room 504, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York

The theory that each savings-bank is wholly independent of every other as to its policy in this matter has been discarded by conservative and experienced bankers as false.

"Another feature of the savings-bank discussion which seems to have been overlooked by the exponents of the 4-per-cent. rate is the fact that the savings-bank system in this State has failed to show the progress that such a system should. Since 1860, only fifteen savings-banks which are still in operation have been organized in this city. This is due to the competition which a new bank is subject to. When a savings-bank is organized, there is neither any capital or surplus upon which to run it and every dollar deposited is practically guaranteed by the trustees until a substantial surplus can be built up. There is, therefore, no incentive, not even to the most philanthropic of men, to organize a new bank which would be subject to as keen competition as tho it were a capitalized institution incorporated for the purpose of making money.

"There are many savings-banks in the city that have ample surpluses and which are undoubtedly strong enough to continue paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent., but it is for the protection of those banks whose conditions are not what they should be that the campaign for a general reduction has been kept up for the past two years. The savings-banks of this city are at the present time in a safe condition."

REAL-ESTATE SECURITIES AS INVESTMENTS

Since there is no place where one can obtain a better real-estate security than in the City of New York, due to its great and increasing growth, new forms of investment based on this real estate have, in late years, been brought into existence. Companies, for example, which have erected giant skyscrapers, or which are buying and selling high-class properties, and dealing in mortgages, issue bonds against buildings or investments. While investors have thus had an opportunity of purchasing desirable securities, the companies have been able to carry forward projects with greater freedom than otherwise.

As most students of economics know, the great bulk of the commerce of the world is carried on with borrowed money; banks would not exist if this were not true. Great enterprises, such as railroads and industrial corporations, have become possible only by reason of the investments made by a large number of different persons in their stocks and bonds. It is on these lines that the best of real-estate security companies are now being operated, and are meeting with success. Men of thrift and foresight, not only in the United States but in foreign countries, have become purchasers of real-estate securities.

There was a time when only the rich bought stocks and bonds; then came the period when men with small accumulations ventured to put them into securities, followed by a horde of "gold-brick men" who took advantage of this growing habit and offered mining, oil, land, and plantation stocks. Many investors to-day have, from experience, grown wiser. They have absorbed financial knowledge, and before investing seek to know the kind of security offered, its rate, how long it may run, whether it can readily be sold or whether it will be subject to earlier redemption than the date of maturity. American investors are, in fact, becoming experts like Frenchmen. French peasants are believed to own more than half the entire wealth of their

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Hydro-Electric Power Bonds
Netting 6%

A First Mortgage bond issue of $350,000 secured by an exceptionally efficient water power development and modern plant located in one of the most rapidly growing and prosperous sections of the United States.

1. The security is conservatively valued at $700,000, the bonds being issued at the extremely conservative rate of $60 per horse power developed.
2. In accordance with our usual plan the bonds mature serially and the margin of security will rapidly increase.
3. Net earnings of several times the average annual requirement for principal and interest are protected by contracts with reliable concerns.
4. The bonds are guaranteed and this guarantee places behind them additional assets worth nearly three times the amount of the issue.

A developed water power is a perpetual income-producing asset of increasing value, and we strongly recommend the bonds of this issue for investors seeking a conservative investment for their July funds.

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country as against the American's one-quarter. Following is a description, recently prepared, of the kinds of real-estate securities now offered to investors—mortgages, mortgage certificates, trust mortgage bonds, and the simple debenture bonds:

"A mortgage is an instrument issued as collateral for a note or bond covering the obligation of the borrower to the lender. It provides that, in default of payment, the real estate shall become the property of the creditor. This is the oldest and most general form of security.

"Mortgage certificates, or collateral trust notes, are secured by bonds and mortgages, based upon real estate, and are deposited and held in trust. Investments of this character are exceedingly popular in Europe, particularly in France, but the business in this country is as yet in its infancy.

"Trust mortgage bonds are secured by real estate and mortgages, based on real estate, deposited and held in trust. Such a mortgage to a trustee gives holders of bonds of the issuing company a lien on the assets of the company prior to the claims of all general creditors. One New York company is selling bonds secured by a mortgage to a Trust Company as trustee for bondholders. This trust mortgage covers the capital, real estate, cash, profits, securities, and any and all other property owned by the issuing company. In other words, all of the real and personal property of the issuing company is pledged to the trustee for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. This mortgage to the Trust Company also provides that the bonds can be sold only at par and accrued interest, and the entire proceeds from their sale must be deposited with the trustee, to be withdrawn only for the purpose of investment, evidence of the value of which must be submitted to the trustee. The importance of a Trust Company as trustee for such bonds is that the life of a Trust Company is perpetual during its corporate existence, that it is managed by successful business men, and that it is under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

"Debenture bonds, in small denominations are being sold for investment in New York City. They are only the direct contract obligation of the issuing company, and are secured by its free assets. The term bond is a misnomer for this class of security, as they are simply certificates acknowledging the receipt of the face value of the bond and the promise to pay the principal and interest when due. Investors in them are common creditors of the company issuing them."

Readers are reminded that investments in any of these classes of securities require discriminating analysis and care on the part of the investor. Where this has been duly exercised, however, the investor should be able to place money safely.

ODD-LOT BUYING

The buying of stocks in odd lots is described by a large firm of brokers as producing "the nimble sixpence of Wall Street." During the recent improvement in prices this class of business has notably increased. It has, in fact, been growing in a marked degree ever since the panic of 1907. People of moderate means are believed to have made money through such investments. One house reports that the odd-lot business has increased proportionately more than general business. By the 10th of June it is estimated that the increase for the month over the average for May had been about 10 per cent. Odd-lot buyers, as a rule, are investment buyers rather than speculators on margin, altho marginal accounts for these customers are larger now than they

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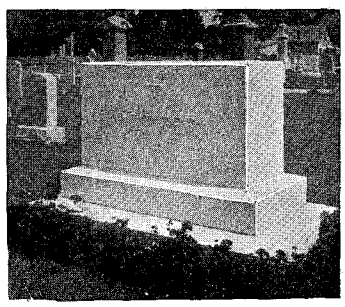
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were two years ago. Many are known to have been taking profits when prices rose. Favorite purchases have been Steel Common, Reading, and Union Pacific. Next in order have been Virginia Chemical, Atchison, Pennsylvania, Denver, and Northern Pacific. When buying outright for cash, favorite stocks have been Pennsylvania, Steel Preferred, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Sugar, and Smelters Preferred.

THE RISE IN FARM VALUES

Census figures, showing percentages of increase in land values, since 1900, in some of the important Western States, have recently been published. They are summarized by *The Financial World* as throwing some light on current discussion of dangerous inflations in values. That paper is of opinion that the increases shown "are not excessive as a whole, considering all the factors." The official figures for several States are given as follows, the percentages being increases:

Missouri	107%	Montana	394%
Iowa	123%	Colorado	300%
Kansas	188%	Idaho	518%
Nebraska	231%	Nevada	163%
South Dakota	376%	Oregon	262%
North Dakota	321%		

The average of the above increases for the period since 1900 is about 200 per cent. *The Financial World* remarks that it has been swollen "largely by the disproportionate enhancement in values in Colorado, Montana, and Idaho. In these mining States mining industries have been the chief factor in the advances. Another important element in the rise has been the development of irrigation, while in the agricultural States, land speculation has been accountable for some of the increase. As a whole, however, the increase "does not show that dangerous state of inflation alleged by some economists." Commenting further on the figures, the writer says:

"It would not be difficult to point to many securities in Wall Street which have had a proportionate, if not greater, rise than has been witnessed in the land values in the West. Union Pacific, for instance, ten years ago sold at 45 and the rise since then has been 400 to 500 per cent. In the same year, 1900, Southern Pacific could be bought on the New York Stock Exchange at 30 and it is now quoted at 114, and has been as high as 139. Louisville & Nashville was as low as 69 in 1900, and has sold as high as 160 in the ten years intervening. Curiously, however, the rise in stocks has not been as uniform as that of the land values of the Western States. In 1900, for instance, New York Central was actually selling 15 points above its present price; the price of St. Paul in 1900, then only a 5-per-cent. stock, was at one time during the year close to 150. It is selling below 120 to-day, and paying 7 per cent. instead of 5.

"Probably one reason why land values have increased so steadily is that prices of farm products have almost steadily mounted in the decade, and the production of gold has increased so much that this has also been a very large factor in the commodity price and land value level being constantly prest upward. No such fluctuations in the prices of lands have taken place in the ten years as have been witnessed in the case of stocks, which in the decade have gone through two panics—that of 1903 and that of 1907. 'Short selling' in the case of land is also impossible, and this has also helped to maintain values.

"To sum up, the increase in land values seems quite justified by the increase in population and the rise in the prices of farm products in the ten-year period. The land speculation has been excited at times, but it has been sporadic and has not caused inflation in loans to the dangerous extent alleged by some writers. Loans are now being placed on a very conservative basis, and much of the inflation of last year, and on which some of the figures of the census bureau are based, has been corrected."

COMMODITY PRICES HIGHER

What is described by *Bradstreet's* as "a firmer undertone" prevailed in May for many commodities. The downward tendencies of the year had, therefore, received "a setback." The index number for June 1 stood at 8.5924, or an increase of .8 of one per cent. over the number for May 1 Compared with June 1 of last year, however, the index number for June 1 this year is 4.2 per cent. lower. The low point of recent years was reached on June 1, 1908, when the number stood at 7.7227. There has been a rise from that figure on June 1 this year of 10.4 per cent. The low figures for June, 1908, had been induced by the depression which began in October, 1907, the center of the panic. On June 1, 1907, four months before the panic, prices were very high, the number for June 1, this year, being 5.1 per cent. lower than it was then. The number for June 1, this year, shows that six out of thirteen commodities, included in the group from which the index number is derived, advanced, while five receded. *Bradstreet's* adds:

"Fruits moved up, largely because of a rather sharp rise in the price of lemons. All of the items comprizing the group known as hides and leather ascended, thus reflecting reaction from the weak undertone that had prevailed. Textiles climbed, partly because of dearer raw cotton, hemp, jute, and flax, but principally because of higher quotations on sheetings, which rises may be ascribed to the policy of curtailing outputs. Metals went up chiefly as the result of the very sharp rise in the price of tin, quotations on which recall the high figures reached in 1906–07, when, as now, spot supplies were cornered. The higher prices for tin and copper more than offset weakness in iron and steel. Oils advanced a shade owing to the increased price of cottonseed oil, thus counterbalancing in slight degree lower prices for linseed oil and refined petroleum. Miscellaneous products rose because of firmness in hops and hay.

"On the other hand, breadstuffs receded as the result of the much lower price for barley, the fall in this commodity exceeding rises in wheat, corn, and oats. Live stock fell and so did provisions, the major part of the loss having been brought about by a marked drop in the price of cheese. Naval stores reacted in a noteworthy way, primarily because turpentine fell back to the lowest price noted in over a year. The decline in the chemical and drug group is a very slight one."

Meanwhile come reports of an increase in the gold supply. Since June 1 of last year the gold coin in circulation and the gold certificates representing gold deposited for the certificates, have increased "by the enormous sum of $149,257,514," says *The Financial World*, which represents "a banking lending power of more than $600,000,000." *The Financial World* adds:

"The stubborn resistance made by commodities to the pressure to reduce the cost of living may in part find explanation in this addition to the gold supply. Apparently, on the face of things, we can not expect any more than a very, very slow recession in the cost of living."

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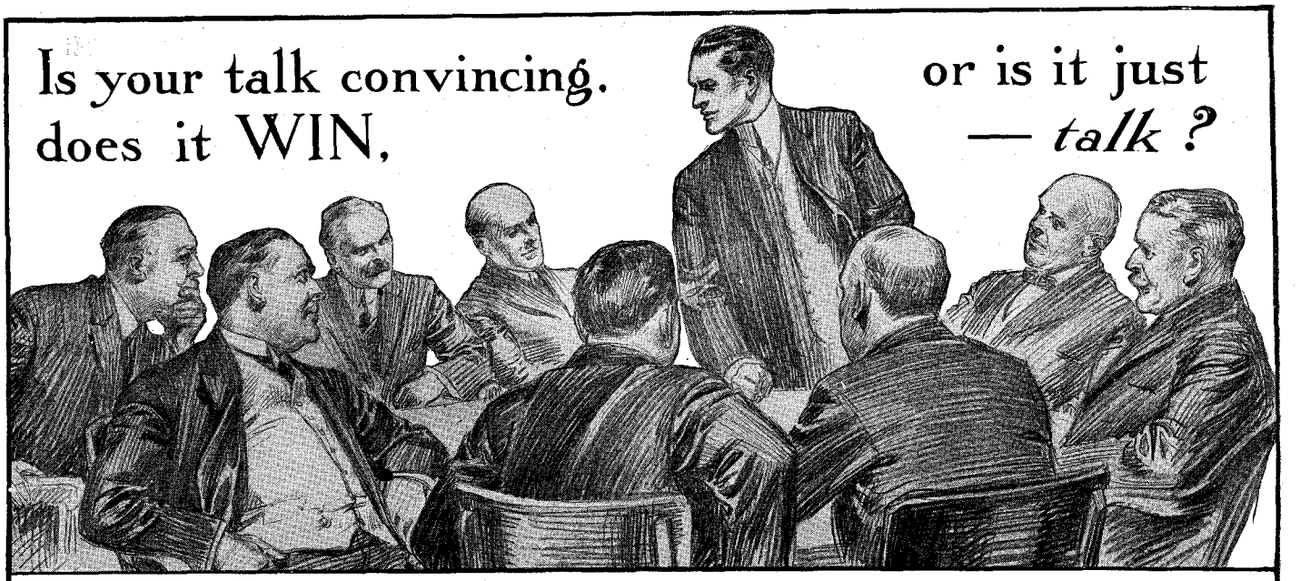

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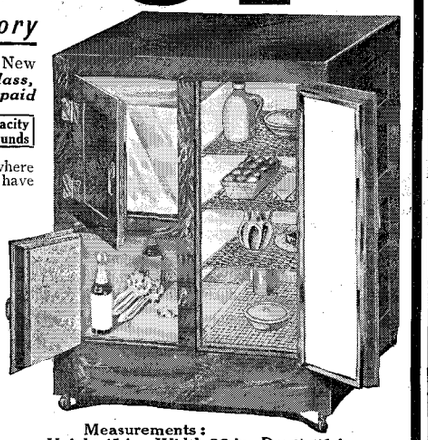

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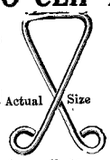

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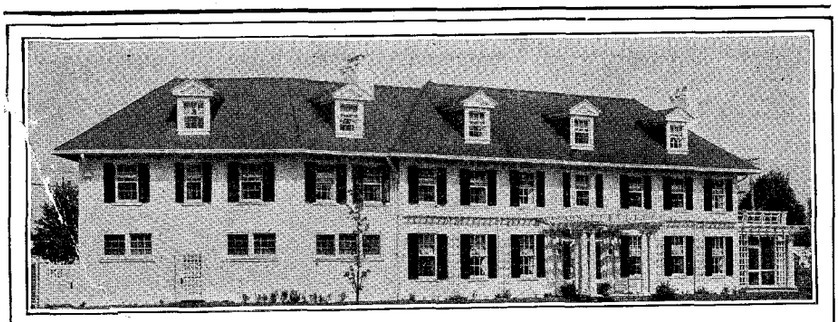

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"W. E.," New York, N. Y.—"Please give the proper rule to be followed with regard to capitalizing the word 'state,' especially when used in the sense of 'a community forming part of the federal republic of the United States.'"

The noun "state" when used in this special sense should generally begin with a capital. Quackenbos's "Rhetoric" states that "the object of beginning such words with capitals is to enable the reader to distinguish at once between the individual objects they represent and common nouns of the same form and appearance." The applicability of this ruling to this meaning of the noun "state" is evident in so many instances that it is seldom that a small letter is preferable. It is the only meaning of the word, however, that requires the capital letter.

"S. M. M.," St. Augustine, Fla.—"Kindly explain the use of 'as . . . as,' and 'so . . . as' in comparisons. What is the fundamental difference between them?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2366, col. 3) explains the distinctions in these constructions as follows: "A shade of difference in their meanings, as strictly used in comparisons, is often neglected. *So . . . as* suggests that, in the comparison of the persons or things mentioned, there is present in the mind of the speaker a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality considered; *as . . . as* does not carry this impression. In 'John is not *as* tall *as* James' there is no implication that the speaker regards either John or James as tall; there is merely a comparison of their heights. But if one says, 'John is not *so* tall *as* James,' there is understood usually to be a reference more or less distinct to something uncommon in the height of James; the speaker regards James as being *tall.* The further differences based upon grammatical construction are explained as follows: "In affirmative sentences *so . . . as* can not properly be used except in certain restricted constructions, and where the quality referred to is to be emphasized. It occurs oftenest in sentences that, tho affirmative in form, carry a negative suggestion; as, '*So* good a cook *as* Polly is hard to find.' In simple affirmative comparison like 'Jane is *as* good a cook *as* Polly,' *so . . . as* is not used."

"D. V. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Please explain the construction of the following sentence, and the relations of the two words 'whom' and 'Jones': 'This is the man whom we call Jones.'"

This is a complex sentence. The relative pronoun "whom" is in the masculine gender, third person, singular number, agreeing with its antecedent *man,* and in the objective case, object of the verb *call.* The noun "Jones" is of the same gender, person, and number, and is in the objective case also, constituting a secondary object after a factitive verb; that is, "verbs of making or naming may take a secondary object denoting office, rank, etc.; as, 'The people elected Washington *president*' —'They called the child *John.*'"

"G. H.," New York, N. Y.—"*In the following* sentence, should 'different' or 'differently' be used: 'This machine is made with a knife which works slightly *differently* from the broader knives of the other machine'?"

The adverbial form "differently" must be here employed, as the word modifies the verb *works.* The fact that the adverb "slightly" intervenes, does not affect the construction, even tho the combination may not be considered euphonious."

Precise.—Tom Moore was once at a dinner, and opposite him sat a Mr. Reach, whose name Moore had seen in print, but had never heard pronounced. The poet addrest him politely as Mr. Reach, and he swelled up indignantly and said:

"My name is Re-ack, sir."

"Indeed!" replied Moore; "well, Mr. Re-ack, will you kindly pass me a pe-ack?"—*Emporia Gazette.*

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